The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the War on the Parana.

Abandonment of Fortress Humaita by the Paraguayans.

Large Quantities of Munitions of War Secured by the Allies.

Attack on the City of Puerto Cabello by Gen. Monagas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War on the Parana—The Garrison of Humaita Starved Out—The Allies in Possession—The War Probably at an End.

LISBON, Friday, Aug. 28.

One of the steamers of the regular mail line between Rio de Janeiro and this port arrived here late last evening. Her advices from Rio de Janeiro are to the 8th inst., and are highly important.

The tactics of the Allied forces, in attempting to reduce the Paraguayan garrison of Humiata by starvation, had been entirely successful. The Paraguayans held out to the last moment, and, on the 24th of July, when their stores were exhausted, evacuated the position.

The Allied forces marched into Humaita on the next day. Two hundred and fifty cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., which the Paraguayans were compelled to abandon, were captured by the Allies.

The retreating Paraguayans were pursued, and 4,000 of them were cut off from the main body and surrounded in El Gran Chaco.

They here formed in line of battle, and in answer to a demand to surrender, emphatically refused.

Three of the Brazilian iron-clads had forced their way through the obstructions, and passed the batteries on the River Parana, and had joined the fleet in the bombardment of the position of President LOPEZ at the mouth of the Tebiguary.

Marshal CAXIAS, the Allied Commander, was also advancing his troops on LOPEZ from the land side. As the guns of the Allied fleet command all the routes of retreat, it was expected that the Paraguayans would soon be forced to surrender the position.

It was reported that the Paraguayans had also evacuated the important defensible town of Timoo.

In view of all these advantages gained by the Allies, the opinion was general throughout Brazil that the war was very near a successful termination.

There were no new developments in regard to the difficulty between Mr. WEBB, the American Minister, and the Brazilian Government.

A formidable revolt had broken out in Paraguay, but it was summarily put down. Many of the ringleaders were captured. Two of them, BERGES and CARRERAS, were tied and shot. The first named was formerly the Paraguayan Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The new Ministry of the Brazilian Government were removing the Presidents of the Provinces and appointing others in their places. This action was incurring the opposition of the Liberal Party everywhere throughout the country.

VENEZUELA.

Attack on the City of Puerto Cabello by Monagas—The Attack Probably a Failure.

PUERTO CABELLO, Sunday, Aug. 9, via HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

This city is still held by the adherents of Marshal FALCON, the deposed President of Venezuela.

Gen. MONAGAS, the present Chief Executive, with a force of 2,000 men, whom he brought from Caracas, commenced an attack on the city on the 5th inst. The garrison embraces only 500 men, but they have the advantage of eleven heavy guns in position.

The fighting has continued up to the present time.

The defenders of the city are aided by the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari*, which are pouring a heavy fire into the assaulting forces.

The odds seem to be against MONAGAS, and the attack will probably prove a failure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Movements of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived at his hotel in this city last evening from his visit to Mr. DISRAELI.

Death of a Merchant in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Mr. R. A. CURD, a prominent merchant of this city, died day before yesterday. The house of CURD & Co. was largely engaged in the American cotton trade.

The New Parliament to Assemble on Dec. 10.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

It is announced to-day that the new Parliament will meet on the 10th of December next. This meeting will be merely for the qualification of the members, and for other preliminary business.

The Queen's speech will be delivered on the 14th.

ROME.

The French Troops to be Speedily Recalled.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

It is reported to-day, on good authority, that all of the French troops will soon be recalled from Rome.

RUSSIA.

Great Conflagration at Mariopol—Two Hundred and Fifty Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Advices have been received here announcing that a great conflagration had occurred at Mariopol, a town of considerable commercial importance on the Sea of Azof. Two hundred and fifty houses of all kinds had been totally destroyed, entailing heavy loss.

The last dispatches received from there mention that the fire was still burning fiercely, and fears were entertained that the whole town would be reduced to ashes.

SPAIN.

A Ministry from the Moderate Party to be Formed.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The *Liberté* of this city has the following intelligence:

Queen ISABELLA will form a Ministry from the Moderate Party, with CONCHA as President.

LOUISIANA.

The Police Force of New-Orleans—Proceedings of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Friday, Aug. 29.

The Police force of New-Orleans has not been paid for five months. Yesterday a Committee from the force waited on the Mayor with a memorial, setting forth that many of the officers are without the means to procure the commonest necessaries of life, and their families are in actual want; that the best officers have been reduced to actual beggary, and to solicit from the charitable, whose residences they guard, food to take to their families. They stated that it is not charity they ask but payment for labor honestly performed. The City Council considered the memorial and passed a resolution declaring their inability to move in the matter, and referred the subject to the Legislature.

In the House, yesterday, an act was passed amending the charter of the City of Jefferson, providing for a new election of city officers on the 1st of January, and empowering the Governor to remove the present incumbents. The latter were elected under the present constitution. The House also passed a bill prohibiting any distinction on account of color or previous condition on the routes of travel, places of entertainment and of public resort.

The following are portions of the bill:

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, commanding any steam or sailing vessels or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above-mentioned vessels; to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line or vehicle, to make any distinction or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $100, and not exceeding $500, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisoned not less than three months, and not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts and ordinances in force in this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed and of non effect.

SEC. 6. This act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Senator BACON offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday, setting forth that charges of bribery and other improper practices against members of the Legislature, while acting in their legislative capacity, have obtained currency, and that it is the duty of the Senate to vindicate its character, and calling for a committee of investigation.

The resolution was saddled with half a dozen amendments, intended to kill it, and lies over till to-day.

The Chinese Embassy at Chelsea—Speech of Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy visited Chelsea, to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. They were driven through the city in company with several invited guests. Many houses were appropriately decorated, and the City Hall was filled with people. Mayor FROST made an address of welcome, to which Mr. BURLINGAME responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR: Permit me, in behalf of myself and my associates, to thank you for this welcome. Permit me to thank my fellow-citizens for their magnificent demonstration. I rejoice, Sir, that you have recollected the agreement which was made between us that there should be no speeches. How could this full heart express its feeling to the people of Chelsea? Language is cold with which to express my regard for you. I can assure you, one and all, that in the years which have passed I have never forgotten you, and can assure you also that in the years which are to come I shall not fail to remember your affection. And now, Mr. Mayor, the kindest thing you can do for us is to take us by the hand, receiving in its grasp of friendship what the tongue cannot express.

The people present then shook hands with the distinguished visitors, who were soon after driven to the Ocean House, Chelsea Beach, where a banquet passed off successfully. No speeches were made. The Embassy will visit Charlestown on Monday.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 29.

In the House to-day, Mr. SIMS (colored) took the floor in defence of the eligibility of the negro members. He was at the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860, and was glad to see Mr. YANCEY withdraw his delegation—for it was the silvery lining of the great cloud of liberty for the colored man.

A point of order was raised whether the fifteen-minute rule was in force.

The Chair decided that each member had unlimited sway.

Mr. SIMS continued his speech, and held the floor until the adjournment.

Mr. TURNER, another colored member, will follow Mr. SIMS, and the debate will be continued until all the colored members have had an opportunity to defend themselves, and, unless cut short by a vote of the House, will take many days.

Democratic Delegates to the State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

In two of the city districts to-day Democratic Conventions were held to elect delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. ELI PERRY and ROBERT H. WATROUS were elected. The preferences of the Conventions were for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor. It is believed that the other two districts will also instruct their delegates to vote for Mr. HOFFMAN.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Seneca County Democratic Convention to-day nominated Mr. TEN EYCK delegate. The Convention was unanimous for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor and MCNEIL for Inspector.

ALBION, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Democratic Convention for the Assembly District of Orleans County to-day elected EDWIN PORTER delegate to the State Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The First Assembly District Democratic Convention, held here this afternoon, elected JAMES JACKSON, Jr., delegate to the Democratic State Convention. It is understood that he favors the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New-York, for Governor, and WM. J. AVERILL, of St. Lawrence County, for Lieutenant-Governor.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

At the Democratic Convention held here, F. H. PERRY was appointed delegate to the State Convention. A resolution declaring J. T. HOFFMAN the choice of this county for Governor, was passed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

A. L. UNDERHILL, from the First Assembly District of Steuben County, and S. T. ARNOT, from Chemung County, were elected delegates to the State Democratic Convention to-day.

The Spiritualist's National Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

At the afternoon session of the Convention yesterday, the report of the Committee on Organization was adopted. Resolutions on the death of several noted spiritualists were adopted. The Committee on Education made a report, which was adopted. In the evening there were speeches made by several persons, and an inspirational poem by Mr. WHEELER. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Further Examination of the Express Robbers in Canada—A Fire-Marshal Arrested as an Incendiary.

TORONTO, Ontario, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The express robbers were again before the Police Magistrate to-day, and after a partial examination were remanded until Tuesday.

The Commissioners of the Ontario Board of Agriculture, appointed to visit the Western States and report on the cattle disease, say the disease arises from contact with Texas cattle, and recommend a prohibition of the importation of cattle into Canada.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The woods near Beauharnois are on fire, and for several days past have enveloped the city in smoke, and obstructed the navigation of the river.

Deputy Fire-Marshal DAVIS was arrested on a charge of incendiarism, last evening. It is thought that he set fire to several buildings in order to get the fees for investigation. Information has been received from New-York stating that warrants are out for his arrest for perjury while employed in the Excise service there.

Hon Chief Justice DUVAL, of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Quebec, is dangerously ill.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Hon. JOHN ROSE will shortly leave for Washington on matters connected with the negotiation of the new reciprocity treaty.

The New-York Life Insurance Company has made a deposit with the Receiver-General, according to the law.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 2d of October.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is thirty per cent.

More Indian Depredations on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of yesterday says:

Gen. SULLY has gone to Fort Dodge.

A force of 700 men has been sent west of Fort Hays in pursuit of Indians.

One hundred and fifty mules were stolen from BOWERS & NEVOMAN.

A mail coach had been stopped and robbed between Shendan and Denver.

The Campaign in Maine—Reception of Gen. Sickles at Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 29.

Gen. SICKLES, returning to Boston on the steamer *Cambridge* last evening, was enthusiastically received by a crowd of citizens at the wharf, and addressed them briefly. At a later hour the Republicans of the North End raised a splendid campaign flag, and was addressed by Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, of Virginia.

The Turf in New-Hampshire—Trotting at Rockingham Park.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Saturday, Aug. 29.

At Rockingham Park, to-day, there was a trot between H. R. STODDARD's gray mare, *Little Mischief*, of Portsmouth, and O. J. BRACKETT's bay horse, *Jack of Trumps*, of Great Falls; mile heats, three in five, for $100. *Jack* won the first heat in 2:58; *Mischief* the second, third and fourth in 2:54; 2:55; 2:50.

A Grant and Colfax Meeting at Lewiston, Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Aug. 29.

A large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meeting was held at the Park in this city this evening. The people were addressed by Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, who made an able and eloquent speech.

Gen. Carl Schurz in Philadelphia—Address to the Germans.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ arrived here this morning, and to-night addressed an immense meeting of German Republicans. He will speak at a German picnic on Monday.

Nomination for Member of Assembly.

RHINEBECK STATION, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

WILLIAM A. ROSS was to-day nominated by the Democrats for member of the Assembly from the Second District of Dutchess, over ALFORD T. ACKERT, the present member.

Fire at Schagticoke Falls.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

A fire at Schagticoke Falls, in this county, this morning, destroyed about $12,000 worth of property. The heaviest sufferers are JOHN CONNORS, merchant tailor, whose loss in $5,000, and ANDREW SIPPERLEY, whose loss is $6,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Nomination for Member of Assembly.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

At the Republican Convention, to-day, in the First District, BENJAMIN J. DOOLITTLE was nominated for member of Assembly.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Tennessee—Revenue Appointments—Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Hon. JOHN C. BURCH and Col. L. C. BERCH were recently appointed a delegation by the Conservatives of Tennessee to visit the President and lay before him the situation of affairs in that State. Mr. BURCH was unable to leave home, and therefore delegated his powers to Col. LOONEY, of Kentucky. Cols. BERCH and LOONEY arrived here yesterday. They had a brief interview with the President, which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for Cabinet meeting; but last night they had, by appointment, a conference of two hours, during which Tennessee matters were fully discussed. The President referred the delegation to recent orders as the limit of Executive power in the matter, but assured them that every means authorized by the Constitution and the laws would be used to secure the freedom of the ballot in Tennessee and other Southern States without interference by Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the Constitution forbids any of the States a standing army of paid soldiers; that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen, who can only be exempted from it by the payment of a fine, or by providing a substitute; that the militia is an emergency force, subject to be called from the plow or the loom at any moment, and from which no citizen can escape; but that a standing army of paid troops in any State is repugnant to the Constitution and to the spirit of our institutions. Every constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority.

The President during his prolonged interview with Cols. BERCH and LOONEY, produced and read from the books the parts of the Constitution and the several laws on the subject in support of his position:

That no State can maintain a standing army of paid soldiers. The law of 1865, he declared was conclusive on the subject. It disbanded and forbade reorganization of the militia or volunteer force of the Southern States.

The President in his conversation with the delegation, expressed himself in favor of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue officers were appointed to-day:

Storekeepers—Joseph E. Abell, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; William C. Guffey, Pennsylvania; David Scholl, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Isaac H. Shepler, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; John McClelland, Covington, Ky.

Gaugers—Myles McLaughlin, Third District, New-York; Charles H. Skirm, Second District, New-Jersey; Oscar Kelbourn, Oregon; Alexander M. Brownell, Third District, Virginia; Cornelius Bortle, Twelfth District, New-York; Joseph Marsh, Third District, Virginia.

MEETING OF CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER.

Efforts are still being made by Southern Republicans for a September session of Congress; but Senator MORGAN, who is now here, says that no understanding exists between himself and Gen. SCHENCK on that subject.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day, $415,000. Shipments of fractional currency during the week were as follows:

To the United States Depository at Baltimore	$100,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	100,000
To the United States Depository at Chicago	50,000
To Banks	161,591

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks at this date, as security for circulating notes, $341,823,300, and for public deposits, $38,052,350.

National Bank currency issued during the week, $83,600. Total to date, $309,465,606. From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $8,823,819; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $743,217; leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,898,570.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $500,500.

PERSONAL.

Gen. C. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, who has been absent from this city for some time on account of his health, returned this morning, feeling considerable improvement.

Removal of an Internal Revenue Collector in Virginia.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have considered the case of JOHN H. ANDERSON, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, sufficiently to find that it is doubtful whether, under the peculiar provisions of the "Tenure of Civil Office act," he has yet been removed from that office, although it is stated that he has been, for some months, an inmate of the Penitentiary. I advise, therefore, that the President execute a formal act removing Mr. ANDERSON from that office, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate advising and consenting to his removal, and inclose herewith the draft of such an order as I deem it proper the President should sign, under the circumstances of the case.

The other questions submitted to me as arising in this case are not free from difficulty, and I will consider and determine them when I am able to give further attention to the subject.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

Whereas, JOHN H. ANDERSON, holding the civil office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, to which he was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was, during a recess of the Senate, shown, by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office and crime; and the President, on the 10th day of September, 1867, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, did suspend the said JOHN H. ANDERSON from the said office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia;

And whereas the President afterwards—to wit, on the 4th day of October, 1867—did designate a suitable person—to wit WILLIAM E. WELLS—to perform temporarily the duties of said office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case should be acted upon by the Senate, and the said WILLIAM E. WELLS did take the oath and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the person duly appointed to fill said office;

And whereas the President afterward—to wit, on 16th day of December, 1867, and within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate—did report to the Senate such suspension of the said JOHN H. ANDERSON, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of said office;

And whereas the said JOHN H. ANDERSON was, on the 10th day of June, 1868, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government of the United States, and was sentenced therefor to suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of two years, and to pay a fine of $10,000, which sentence remains unreversed;

And whereas the Senate afterward—to wit, on the 23d day of June, 1868—did concur in such suspension, and did advise and consent to the removal of the said JOHN H. ANDERSON, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, and advise and consent to his removal therefrom;

And whereas the Senate afterward did certify to the President their concurrence in said suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of the said JOHN H. ANDERSON;

And whereas afterward—to wit, on the 22d day of July, 1868—The President did nominate WILLIAM E. WELLS to the Senate for the said office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia;

And whereas afterward—to wit, on the 27th day of July, 1868—the Senate did reject the said nomination of the said WILLIAM E. WELLS, for the said office;

And whereas no further or other nominations were made by the President to the Senate for the said office, and the Senate did afterward—to wit, on the 27th day of July, 1868—adjourn;

And whereas the said JOHN H. ANDERSON is still in the incumbency of the said office;

Now, therefore, I ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the said resolution of the Senate, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby remove the said JOHN H. ANDERSON from the said office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to him a copy of this my act and direction for his removal as aforesaid.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 26, 1868.

SUPPOSED OUTRAGE.

A Servant Girl Killed on the Hudson River Railroad—Suspicions of Foul Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

The topic of conversation here to-day is the progress of the Coroner's inquest on the body of a young Irish girl named MARY ANN RUSSELL, who arrived here at about 7 o'clock Thursday evening on board the steamer *Chrystenah*, and in three hours afterward was found lying upon the railroad track near the upper dock, with one leg cut off, and her head smashed, and from which injuries she died soon after. It appears from evidence thus far adduced that she was sent here from New-York by a Mr. SEARLE, to act in the capacity of servant for his son, a letter having been found on her to that effect. The evidence also shows that when she left the *Chrystenah*, a fireman employed on board that boat accompanied her to a drinking saloon and prevailed on her to drink two glasses of ale, after which she was placed in charge of a man named BAXTER, to be conveyed to the village. She was set down near the Post Office, and walking up to two men, she inquired the way to the Post Office. After some conversation, the men, one a baggageman on the *Chrystenah*, and the other a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, walked with her toward the river, all three stopping at the fork of two roads which led in different directions to the dock. The baggageman says he left them there and proceeded to his boat. The brakeman says the girl then went on toward the river alone, leaving them there. Two women testified they saw her going toward the upper dock with a man, and soon after heard her scream. The next known was the finding of the poor creature on the railroad track with her leg cut off and her head terribly cut. She was conveyed to the station, where she soon died, being unable to tell how she met with her injuries. Coroner MCENTEE impaneled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. During the testimony a physician swore that he had examined the body, and in his opinion the person of the deceased had been violated previous to her death. The case is surrounded with mystery and grave suspicions are entertained. The inquest is to be resumed on Tuesday next.

PLUMS.—The plum crop in this section is immense. The trees are loaded down with the fruit, and many are so over-burdened as to be unable to stand up under the load. The plums on some of them hang almost in clusters like grapes. Not only is the crop abundant, but it is also unusually choice in character. The gardens in Lansingburg, where plums appear to be the staple production, are particularly inviting just now on account of the abundance of this fruit.—*Troy Times, Aug. 26.*

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Aug. 19, and Queenstown Aug. 20, arrived at this port yesterday, with four days' later news than was at hand by the *Cuba*.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. MATTHEW JAMES HIGGINS, for many years a contributor to the *Times* and other journals, as well as to the Edinburgh *Review* and *Cornhill Magazine*, and recently to the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. He was, however, best known to the public by his favorite signatures of "Jacob Omnium," "A Civilian," and "Paterfamilias." Mr. HIGGINS died at Kingston House, Abingdon, after a short illness.

M. E. DE GIRARDIN, in the *Liberté* of Aug. 18, puts forward the ultimatum of France in the following demands: "We demand that that the work of 1829 should be resumed, and that negotiations should be opened with Prussia on this basis: Prussia to be allowed to incorporate the whole of the Saxon territory, as she has incorporated Hanover, under the condition that she will concur in and actively promote the formation of a Franco-German State, comprehending Belgium, Rhenish Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hesse, and Rhenish Bavaria, to be ruled over by the King of Saxony, under the title of 'King of the Rhine country,' or some such name. Again, France would have no objection that, instead of one kingdom of about 10,000,000 of people, there should be two—leaving the King of the Belgians as he is at present with his 4,940,000 subjects, and creating a new kingdom of the Rhine lands with 4,534,000 inhabitants. In case Prussia should refuse to accede to this pacific arrangement, we demand that France should no longer hesitate in pushing the line of her actual frontier to that of her natural frontier. We demand, in a word, what we last year called 'our share of the river.'"

The *Moniteur* publishes the following note, addressed by the Emperor to Gen. MELLINET, Aug. 16: "MY DEAR GENERAL: I beg of you to express to the National Guards the pleasure I have had in seeing them march past at yesterday's review. I am satisfied with their bearing and their good spirit. I shall always count upon their patriotism." On this the *Avenir National* remarks: "Since the National Guards are animated with good spirit, is the time arrived for restoring to them the right of electing their own officers? Acts are a better proof of confidence than words, and after the above letter we cannot understand why there should be any further delay in restoring a right without which there can be no National Guard." The *Temps* also recommends that the Emperor should show his confidence by restoring the National Guard to the position it held before December, 1851.

M. MAGNE, the French Minister of Finance, has addressed a report to the Emperor upon the success of the loan just issued. The report states the number of subscribers to the loan at 781,292, and the aggregate of their subscriptions at 660 millions of rente, being equal to a capital of fifteen milliards of francs, or little short of thirty-four times the amount called for. The subscriptions received at Paris and in the departments, being not subject to reduction, amount to 3,141,170f. rente. The moneys deposited to insure an allotment exceed the sum of 660,000,000f.

The news respecting the health of Count DE BISMARCK is contradictory. According to some journals the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation is still suffering, and cannot for some time assume the direction of affairs; but others state that he is in good health, and will soon return to Berlin. A third story is that the Prime Minister keeps himself apart on account of political motives, and longer than the state of his health requires, and that his absence leaves the field open to influences, formerly powerful, about the person of the Prussian Sovereign. The reappointment of Gen. DE MANTEUFFEL to active service is mentioned as confirming this last version.

Gen. GARIBALDI has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major STEFANO CANZIO, President of the Association of the Veterans of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, "thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the united armies of imposture and tyranny," and preparing themselves to "wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood and treason." He reminds them that there is "no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind," and requests them "to point out to their fellow-countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a *régime* of priests has reduced the noblest race on the earth."

The final protocol of the Franco-Italian Convention of the 7th of December, 1866, relative to Italy's share of the Pontifical debt, has been published. It was signed on the 31st of July, 1868, and according to its provisions Italy's share of the perpetual debt of the Roman States is fixed at 7,333,000f., and her share of the redeemable debt at 10,689,000f. All questions which may arise on the subject dealt with by the Convention are to be settled by the intermediary of the French Government.

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.

Demonstration at the Crystal Palace—Speeches of Messrs. Newdegate and Others.

A Protestant demonstration was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Aug. 17. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was by no means as numerous as was anticipated. Right Hon. Lord FITZWALTER was voted into the chair, and addressed the meeting. Other speeches followed, Mr. NEWDEGATE ascending the platform in turn, and addressing the assemblage as follows:

He said that for more than twenty years it had been his privilege and his duty in the House of Commons, to stand by them in the great principles enunciated in the resolution just read. There was nothing new in the union of the State with the Church in England. He was proud and happy to follow an Australian Bishop, because the loyalty of the Australians had been tested by their reprobation of the dastardly attack upon the life of the Duke of Edinburgh by a Popish-bred and priestly-trained miscreant. [Cheers.] The Australians had resorted to the law for his punishment, but there had been such a manifestation of will that if the law had fallen short there was another remedy, and they would have found another mode of expressing their detestation of any attempt to harm a member of that family whose rights to the Throne were consecrated together with the freedom of the nation under the Act of Settlement. That act was embodied in the Bill of Rights, whereby the title to the throne of these realms was limited to the Royal family being Protestants. They who listened to him were Protestants, and bound to use their reason in God's service to enable them to understand their religion. Why had it been worth the while of thousands of Englishmen to be imprisoned, to die on the field of battle, or to perish at the stake in the cause of Protestantism? Was this a wanton waste of life to secure a shadow or obtain the recognition of a useless principle? Their ancestors refused to be governed by a Popish sovereign or to live under Popish laws, because they would be freemen. WASHINGTON desired there should be an Established Church in the American Republic, and he was only defeated by a Popish intrigue. CARROL worked upon JEFFERSON, who was a disciple of VOLTAIRE, and who succeeded in preventing America from having an Established Church in connection with the new Republic. CARROL had a brother who was a Jesuit, and he was rewarded by being appointed the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States. He did not like the word "alliance" in the resolution. It was union that existed between the Protestant Church and the Protestant State of England, and all authority was consecrated by its connection with religion. All our representative institutions were based upon the principle of self-government, and that could only be trusted to a community of men, each of whom was fit to govern himself. It was Protestant Christianity that fitted them to enjoy these privileges, and God grant that England might ever remain Protestant. Should the English Church cease to be Protestant, he, for one, could never remain one of her members. The only country whose Government was now in cordial union with the Church of Rome was Spain, one of the most backward and most lamentably ignorant of nations. And was Spain undisturbed? No; the spirit of a great people labored uneasily under the incubus of that Pope-bound Government. Another Government that had been in union with the Church of Rome, the monarchy of Naples, had perished, as it deserved to do, on account of the tyranny it exercised. Another Eurpean State in alliance with Rome was our neighbor France. How fared freedom in France? The French were under a despotism: and how was it tempered? NAPOLEON, while he protected Rome, held the present Pope as much a prisoner as his predecessor held a former Pope. Let him take the case of Russia. Russia, like England, had a Church that was united with the State. The Czar was the temporal head of the Russian Church. Had Rome consented to that union? No; she stimulated disaffection in Poland to assail the Russian Government. And why? Because Russia would not allow the Pope to be dominant in her dominions. Last year there appeared Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch, showing that if we in England had reason to fear the hostility on the part of the Pope which he had ever manifested toward us, Russia shared the danger and met that danger. There was no union now between the Government of Russia and the Papacy. Then let them go to Austria. Austria had clung to that union between the Papal Church and the State. Well, after the conflict of Sadowa, when she was conquered, how was it she had been conquered? Because the oppression which the Papacy induced her to practice on her subjects, and especially on the Italians, was such that she could rely only on half her army. Austria was conquered, and she learnt a lesson. The Emperor of Austria asked for a modification of the terms by which his Government was bound to the Papal Church. He told the Pope: "My people will no longer submit to have all education limited to clerical instruction. My people who are not of the Roman communion will be married by the rites of their own religion, and will not be interfered with by the priests of Rome." Well, the Austrians had, in fact, sought and obtained a modification of the union, and what was the answer of the Pope? The Pope denounced, condemned, ostracized the Government of Austria because it was not blindly obedient to his sway. He asked, then, was it possible to have a union with a Church thus arrogant? ["No."] Would they permit their Government to ally itself with such a Power? Were they determined to prevent any such alliance? ["Yes."] Then the people of England should take the matter into their own hands, and should say with their forefathers—"We are Protestants; we are freemen; we will prevent all possibility of an alliance between our Government and Rome by insisting upon the continuance of the alliance between the Protestant Church and the State of England." [Cheers.] How did the matter pinch at present? Mr. GLADSTONE [hisses and groans] had made a great mistake. Other people had made mistakes also, but Mr. GLADSTONE had now made the greatest mistake he ever committed in his life. Why, if the Protestant Church was disestablished in Ireland—that was if it was disconnected from the State—there was nothing to prevent the direct establishment of the Church of Rome in that country. Nay, it was done already; for the Pope was so proud that he would not accept the establishment of his Church from any State whatever. The Pope said, "It is established by my authority." Would they, then, sweep away the Protestant Church in Ireland as the Pope commanded them? for the Pope had declared in 1864 in his famous Encyclical that no Church not in connection with the Holy See could be lawfully established. And on that his agent, Cardinal CULLEN, founded the National Association in order to disestablish the Church of Ireland; and the motion which was first made in the House of Commons was made by Dr. CULLEN's agent, Sir JOHN GRAY. When the debates in the House of Commons arose on the question of the Irish Church there was a wonderful unanimity among the speakers, for they all spoke from the same brief. Who drew that brief? Why, Dr. MANNING in his letter addressed to Lord GREY. He had heard all the debates, and he declared that for the first week no speaker on the Opposition side of the House traveled one inch from that brief drawn by Dr. MANNING. Then they saw who it was that assailed the sacred union between the Protestant Church and the free State of England. It was the old enemy whom their fathers had over and over again defeated. It was the Power which was exhibiting itself so insufferably intolerant throughout the world. They knew their enemy; and let them combine as one man to resist him. Protestant Dissenters should remember that their religious freedom was derived from a State that was bound to a Protestant Church, and therefore to Protestantism. Let the Protestant Dissenters, then, join with the Protestant Churchmen, as their leaders formerly did, to maintain that connexion as the only valid security for their lawful, peaceful and orderly freedom.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Juarez and the Pope—Mexico and Rome at Peace.

Mexico (July 30) Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

And now I have to speak of an event which has caused great interest here, and given rise to endless speculations. President JUAREZ has made his peace with the Pope, and His Holiness has actually written a kind and fatherly letter to this sacrilegious despoiler of churches and robber of religious houses. After this VICTOR EMMANUEL need not despair. The letter of the Pope has not been published; but I believe there is no doubt that one has been received, and that six new Bishops will soon arrive here, sent by the Holy Father to look after the sadly stricken Church. It is high time. All Mexicans are nominally Roman Catholics, and JUAREZ himself has long been said to suffer from remorse at the thought of the wounds which he has inflicted on the Church. But his repentance cannot be very deep, as only a few days ago he permitted the Church of San Andreas to be demolished, because, on the occasion of the anniversary requiem mass said within its walls for the repose of the soul of MAXIMILIAN, the congregation were too earnest in the manifestations of sorrow at the fate of the late Emperor. The demolition of the church was commenced at night by a detachment of soldiers, and has been since continued, until only a few stones of the edifice now remain. *Apropos* of JUAREZ and MAXIMILIAN, a curious manifesto, written by the former in vindication of his action in consenting to the execution of the latter, has recently been published here. It was written twelve months ago, but has now for the first time been made public. It is so extravagantly long that I do not think you would care to read a translation of it, but one assertion which it makes is worthy of notice. It is that JUAREZ is a descendant of the MONTEZUMAS, and that in killing MAXIMILIAN he avenged the murder of the most illustrious of his ancestors. Says JUAREZ, "history informs us that the representative of MAXIMILIAN's ascendency, CHARLES V., (CORTEZ,) burnt to death my progenitor, GUATIMOTZIN." Thus it seems that JUAREZ, the Republican, has royal blood in his veins, and that the antiquity of his house was equal to that of his victim. In speaking of MAXIMILIAN, JUAREZ in one place praises him as one who had "proved his valor in battle, and manifested the nobility of his soul in misfortune;" and in another asserts that his crimes against Mexico inspire so vivid a horror that rebellion, treason, assassination and highway robbery lose their importance and gravity, and the repugnance which they create vanishes when these crimes are brought into comparison with the attempts of the German Prince. The most interesting portion of the manifesto is the confession which it makes that the capture of Queretaro and the seizure of the Emperor were accomplished, not by the valor of the Mexican arms, but by the treachery of LOPEZ. But all this has little to do with the matter of JUAREZ and the Pope. I dined the other day with a padre, and after dinner we wandered for an hour through the cathedral—a building, with all its faults of architecture, well worthy of study, and so thoroughly Mexican that one who knows it and its history well may be said to know Mexico itself. As the shadows of the approaching night deepened, and the ancient pile grew grand and solemn in the dim light, the padre said some things to me concerning Mexico and the Church which I will long remember.

The Approaching Ecumenical Council—Interesting Particulars.

Florence (Aug. 10) Correspondence of Le Siècle.

I receive from Rome, in reference to the approaching Ecumenical Council, information to which you may accord special attention, because it reaches me from an excellent source. Up to the present time no Sovereign has been invited to take part in it, or to be represented by his ambassador. Count DE SARTIGES has not made any direct representation on the subject; but being charged, it is said, by his Government to sound the Court of Rome respecting its intentions, and to ascertain the programme of questions which are to be submitted to the decision of the Council, he had naturally to point out to Cardinal ANTONELLI the fact of the exclusion of Catholic Sovereigns and of dissident prelates. The Secretary of State reminded the French Ambassador that the Council of Trent had been convoked with the view of endeavoring to put an end to the schism produced by LUTHER, and that in order to attain the object then in view, the Sovereign Pontiff had forwarded letters of invitation to the heads of the dissident Church, and to the various monarchs who had all more or less taken part against or in favor of the Reformation. On the other hand, added the Cardinal, since the common law of the Church has been profoundly changed by a number of Concordats with various Powers, since a more or less radical separation has taken place between the civil power and the ecclesiastical authority, since all professions of faith are admitted and treated on a footing of equality, the Sovereigns are no longer the executors of the decrees of General Councils, the secular arm having ceased to support the decisions of the Church. Cardinal ANTONELLI hastened to add that the Sovereign Pontiff would, however, not hesitate to forward letters of invitation to such Princes as might make a request for them. With respect to the labors which await the Council, I have reason to think that M. DE SARTIGES is perfectly well informed on that point. Certain it is that questions of discipline and of the relations between ecclesiastical authority and the civil power will occupy a large space in its deliberations. The suppression of religious corporations, the sale of the property belonging to them, the dispersion of the persons of both sexes composing the orders of the secular clergy, are subjects which at present are assiduously studied. The Pope is especially grieved to find the religious bodies being extinguished in Italy, where an absolute prohibition exists against persons entering on monastic life.

THE TIPPERARY MURDERS.

Particulars of the Outrages by the Irish Tenantry.

A telegraphic dispatch to the London *Times*. dated Sunday, Aug. 16, gives the following particulars of the Tipperary murders:

Mr. SCULLY left Limerick Junction Railway Station on Friday morning, with GORMAN, his steward, and MAHER, a herd, escorted by Constables Maher, Kelly, Cleary, Collison, Cahill and Morrow. The party walked down the line to the ice-house, and then took the fields to cross to Ballycohey, when some signals were given, and a crowd numbering 100 or 150 persons assembled on all sides. Mr. SCULLY, armed with a double-barreled breech-loader and a revolver, went with his steward and herd from house to house to serve notices—the people, meanwhile, shouting out that they would have his life, and called him "robber" and "murderer." After he had lunched, the Police advised him to return. He consented to do so; but on the way back he resolved to visit the house of a tenant named DWYER. A by-road leads to a quadrangular farmyard, on one side of which is DWYER's house. At right angles to the house, and facing the entrance, are out-offices, and on the other sides are hedges. All seemed deserted. Mr. SCULLY, GORMAN and MAHER first entered, the constables remaining at the end of the by-road to keep back the crowd. Two shots were immediately fired from the dwelling house, and a third, which killed GORMAN, from a rude porthole made in one of the out-offices. The shots fired at Mr. SCULLY came from a loft over a kitchen, where a feather bed had been placed. He received three wounds in the head, one ball passing through his throat. Having tottered back to the lane, he fired a revolver at the house. CLEARY, calling on his men, entered the inclosure and went into the kitchen, which was empty, the party having escaped through a hole in the thatch. COLLISON, finding MAHER lying wounded, stopped to lift him, and was shot from an out-house in the back of the head. MORROW was afterward found dead in an angle of the building. He was riddled with bullets, one having passed through the heart. KELLY was wounded in the thigh. Mr. SCULLY having entered the house and taken from his steward some papers and a revolver, made his way to the house of Mr. BOLTON, Lord DERBY's agent, who sheltered him until he was escorted home to Ballinaclough. From twelve to eighteen shots were fired. On searching the buildings the Police found a blunderbuss burst, a five-barreled revolver with two chambers discharged, bullets, cartridges, and a brandy bottle half full. At the inquest, held yesterday, the jury found that MORROW and GORMAN had been shot by some persons unknown, and added "the jury are further of opinion that the conduct of Mr. WILLIAM SCULLY as regards proceeding toward his tenants at Ballycohey is much to be deprecated, and the sooner legislative enactments be passed to put a stop to any such proceedings, the better for the peace and welfare of the country."

A magisterial investigation was held after the inquest. PATRICK DWYER, his cousin, JOHN DWYER, and two other persons are in custody. Four others who had been arrested were discharged.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$502,375 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall Aug. 21, arrived at this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$65,175	L. von Hoffman & Co.	$102,660
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	73,711	Total	$499,371
Wells, Fargo & Co.	29,676	FROM ASPINWALL.	
A. Belmont & Co.	122,352	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	105,800	Grand total	$502,371

United States of Colombia—Gloomy Prospects—Central American Intelligence—The Treaty Between Nicaragua and the United States—Conflagration at Guayaquil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

Our dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, are up to the last of July. No actual war existed in any of the States, but great fears of a rupture between the nation and some of the more powerful States, particularly with the State of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the capital, were entertained. The trouble grows out of the imaginary "sovereignties" of States within a nation—the States claiming control and immunities in matters that can only be regulated by the nation, if a nation is to exist. Committees have been appointed on both sides to confer on the disputes, but the chances are that their action will not result in the maintenance of peace.

In Panama we are quiet at present, but with a very uneasy feeling. The three or four leaders of the last revolution all distrust each other, and plots and counterplots are reported that may result in blood; not in the blood of the leaders, of course, but in that of other people.

We have the passengers of the opposition California steamer here, waiting for the *Dakota*, at Aspinwall, to discharge, that they may commence the voyage to New-York. The *Dakota* arrived at Aspinwall at 12 M. on the 19th, having been just fourteen days accomplishing a distance of 1,980 miles. The delay was occasioned by bad machinery. Some thirty or forty of the passengers of the *Dakota* will go home on the Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Alaska*. The *Dakota* will leave Aspinwall for New-York in a few days.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the gunboat *Saco* at Aspinwall. The sick list on the latter is decreasing.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

We have dates from Guatemala to the 4th inst., from Salvador to the 6th, from Nicaragua to the 9th, and from Costa Rica to the 11th. The news is of but little importance.

The iron wharf at San José, Guatemala, is completed and in use. The total cost was $160,000. It is 840 feet in length and 50 feet in width.

Honduras is quiet, and so are all the five States.

Nicaraguans think the treaty between their State and the United States altogether one-sided and in favor of the latter. Mr. DICKINSON, the United States Minister, was suspected of having an illicit rum-still on his premises, owing to a considerable quantity of whisky being found on his farm; but I learn from undoubted authority that he has been slandered.

A great fire at Guayaquil on the 2d of August destroyed thirty-five houses, and among them the new dwelling of Señor P. P. GARCIA MORENO, built at an enormous expense and furnished in the most costly manner. In the shops adjoining Señor GARCIA's house 6,000 quintals of cocoa were destroyed.

Negotiations were going on to allow Spanish vessels to enter the ports of Ecuador.

The British steamer, with news from Chili and Peru, is not due till to-morrow morning.

Late Advices from Chili and Peru—The Alleged Disastrous Tidal Wave.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 21, (by Telegraph.)

The steamer *Callao* brings dates from Valparaiso to 3d inst. The British bark *Athelstane*, FRENCH, master, from Liverpool, bound to Coquimbo with coals, foundered July 5, in latitude 42°, longitude 80° 30' W., from a leak. Crew saved. The Araucanian Indians were giving trouble again. Floods had done considerable damage to the Southern Railroad.

Peru dates are to Aug. 14, from Lima. Gen. BALTA took possession of the Presidential chair Aug. 1. A severe earthquake was felt at Callao on the night of the 13th. The damage done was not known when the *Callao* left.

The report that the sea had risen and drowned many people during the earthquake is not true. The sea did flood a small portion of the City of Callao, causing a tremendous scare among the inhabitants, many of whom fled to the interior, but no notable damage was done.

Watermelons and the Presidency.

Col. J. G. TUCKER, of Augusta, Ga., recently forwarded a sixty-pound watermelon to Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and received the following acknowledgment:

UTICA, Aug. 20, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your watermelon made a sensation in our town, where we are not often treated with a sight of such remarkable size. I am gratified with your kind consideration in sending me the present, and also with your kind letter.

Thus far, everything looks well for us in this State, and in the North generally.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

JULIUS G. TUCKER, Esq.

A Washington telegram says: "The movements in favor of a September session of Congress derive nearly all their strength from three sources: First, the Mississippi politicians who want to be installed; second, those in Virginia who want all who are ineligible for office, under the fourteenth amendment, turned out to make room for them; and third, the lobby here, which has schemes it is anxious to start, and arrangements for offices which need confirmation. The last class are of the three the most active."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN VACATION.

From the Atlantic for September.

The sun has marked me for his own;
I'm growing browner day by day:
I cannot leave the fields alone;
I bring their breath away.

I put aside the forms of men,
And shun the world's consuming care.
Come, green and honest hills again!
For ye are free and fair.

How wonderful this pilgrimage!
On every side new worlds appear.
I weigh the wisdom of the sage,
And find it wanting here.

I crave the tongues that Adam knew,
To question and discourse with these,—
To taunt the jay with jacket blue,
And quarrel with the bees.

To answer when the grossbeak calls
His mate; to mock the catbird's screech;
The sloven crow's, with nasal drawls,
The oriole's golden speech.

Now through the pasture, and across
The brook, while flocks of sparrows try
To quit the world, and wildly toss
Their forms against the sky.

A small owl from the thistle-tops
Makes eyes at me, with blank distrust,
Tips off upon the air, and drops,
Flat-footed, in the dust.

The meadow-lark lifts shoulder-high
Above the sward, and, quivering
With broken notes of ecstasy,
Slants forth on curvéd wing.

The patient barn-fowls strut about,
Intent on nothing every one.
A tall cock hails a cock without,
A grave hen eyes the sun.

The gobbler swells his shaggy coat,
Portentous of a conquest sure;
His *houris* pipe their treble note,
Round-shouldered and demure.

The clear-eyed cattle calmly stop
To munch the dry husk in the rack;
Or stretch their solid necks, and crop
The fringes of the stack.

But night is coming, as I think;
The moving air is growing cool;
I hear the hoarse frog's hollow chink
Around the weedy pool.

The sun is down, the clouds are gray,
The cricket lifts his trembling voice.
Come back again, O happy day,
And bid my heart rejoice!

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

From Good Words.

Rat-tat,—that's the postman,—two letters for Mrs. Olinthus Lobb, Cedar Villa, Putney, and Charlotte says, "If you please, ma'am, two letters for you." Nonsense, I must be dreaming, and I shall awake to find myself still Miss Britannia Plummidge.

I have been married six weeks last Wednesday, and yet now, when anybody suddenly calls me Mrs. Lobb, I have to pinch myself to make sure I am still flesh and blood. Ah! young people get accustomed to things quickly; but when you have been called by one name for forty-seven years, it seems impossible ever to change it. However, I've changed mine by a miracle, for nothing short of one can effect a marriage in Binfield. I am sure I do not wish to speak against my native place. It is the sweetest village in England, and for maiden ladies a most advantageous locality as regards economy and society; but, in my present position, I may make bold to say it has one drawback. There are no bachelors in it; boys abound, promising youths with nothing to do are not uncommon, but a man with position and an income, however small, is never seen in Binfield without a wife by his side. Is it any wonder, then, that I, not at all a beauty, should have some little bewilderment in identifying myself as wife of Olinthus Lobb, Esq., and mistress of Cedar Villa?

Now, I am going to tell how it all happened. Pamela and I are the daughters of a Colonel in the army. He had retired as long ago as I can remember; and when he died he left us our little cottage and £60 a year. He denied himself many a comfort to do this, and the memory of our father is very dear to us. We tried to do as he would have wished us, and some years ago, when Mr. Thompson, a most respectable man, but a miller, offered me his hand and heart, Pamela said, "No, we have our father's position to maintain." So I had to decline, very reluctantly, I must own, for he was a widower, and my heart seemed to long to take care of those two little girls. After that one offer I never got another, and I began to resign myself to what seemed my ordained portion. Not that this was an easy task, for I am not like Pam. She is a very extraordinary woman; indeed, many people say she ought to be a man. Pam is one of those people who never give way, and I really could not say which is strongest, her mind or her body, both being gigantic. If she had been walking about all day, and is brought to confess that she is a little tired, the only way you ever see her take her ease is by sitting bolt upright in her chair. The suggestion of a sofa or couch would be met by a withering look of scorn only to be produced by one of those long noses with a bump in the middle. Pam is very proud of the family nose. I have often looked at her when in repose—I mean after she has retired—lying with her arms crossed, really reminding one of those noble crusaders, or figures of the Middle Ages, one sees in cathedrals.

Things in this life go by contraries, else why was not I christened Pamela, and she Britannia? Our mother so admired the novel that she begged her first-born might be called by the heroine's sweet name. This was one of the few occasions on which my father gave way, but even then conditionally—that he should choose the name of the second; and he chose the name of Britannia, and, unfortunately, I was the second. When we were children he always called me his chick; and, if we had a dispute, he invariably whistled or hummed "Rule, Britannia." But this did not last long, for no one could rule Pam. Even as a child, I felt her mental superiority. Why, at school I remember her repeating all the rules of grammar perfectly; scorning to copy the answer of a sum; and positively understanding the use of the globes. There was but one occasion on which I felt the gratification of superiority, and that was when, during the dancing-lesson, I caught our dear mother's approving smile as she watched me. Pam detested dancing, for, having very long, thin limbs, she did not show to advantage in that accomplishment. I am still an admirer of Terpsichore, but if I stand up for a quadrille with the children, I always feel I am making myself ridiculous in Pam's eyes. I am very fond of children and young people, and nothing has made me more pleased than when some dear girl, whom I have known from a child, has confided to me her little love story.

I am afraid Pam is right. I am rather romantic. I have often felt so sorry for myself that I had no early love story of my own to look back upon—it keeps one's heart young and fresh. Pam says women were meant for higher things than sitting thinking of lovers and whom they shall marry. Well, of course she is right, but I really do not know that the women who take the chemistry, astronomy and all the ologies, are a bit the happier or more amiable; and I am sure some of the sweetest natures and kindest hearts I have met with have belonged to pretty vain pusses, who delighted in turning the heads of all the men they met, no matter whether they were eighteen or eighty. I must confess that I have often felt grateful that men *are* weak. Nobody can thoroughly understand this, unless it has been their privilege to be associated with a strong-minded, superior woman. Dear me! what a repose they are then! I feel it must have been a great trial to dear Pam to live with me, not being a kindred mind. When I have thought her feeling dull on this account, and have tried to get up a little argument, how completely I have failed,—my knowledge has utterly forsaken me. And positively, sometimes, I had imagined from her silence that she was getting interested! But when I got to the end of my say, then she would fix her eye upon me with "Britannia, may I ask you, as a personal favor, never to display your lamentable ignorance 'before a third person?'" Either this, or I committed a *lapsus linguæ* in my mode of expression, and then, trying feebly to defend myself on the score of Walker or Maunder, Pam would demand, in a voice which seemed to run cold down my back-bone, "May I ask who Walker and Maunder may be?" I really felt quite confused, because I had not the slightest idea, for, except in the dictionaries, I had never heard of either of the gentlemen. It is certainly most provoking in me to be so stupid; and one of my great pleasures now is, to hope that, by sending many nice comforts to my dear sister, I shall prove I have not been unmindful of her forbearance.

So Pam and I began to get old—she got thinner, and I got fatter. The people we remembered as grown up when we were young dropped off, one by one. It seemed such a long time since we were children; everything was altered; what were facts then were idle stories now; boys and girls of ten and twelve put me to the blush—the parts of speech were entirely confused. Places which used to be in one country were in another now. There was no William Tell, and no Joan of Arc. Henry VIII. was a good fatherly man, and Richard III., instead of "wading to the throne in the blood of his dearest relatives," lived and died an exemplary brother and uncle. People we had seen married were grandfathers and grandmothers; children we had seen christened had boys and girls who called us Old Pam and the Ancient Briton.

Binfield is about twenty miles from London. It was our rule to go to town twice a year to receive our dividends, to buy any special article of dress we needed, and to feast our eyes on the tempting beauties displayed in the shop windows. This had been a plan of our dear father's, and during the London day we often spoke of him—how surprised he would have been at this alteration or that improvement, or how pleased to see something which drew forth our wonder or admiration. On this occasion, Pam had been staying with a friend of ours at Pentonville, and we agreed that we should meet to do our business, spend the day, and return home together in the evening. I always felt quite knocked up after one of these days; but we could not accept our friend's invitation to stay the night, as we had a return ticket. Traveling is expensive, and Pam said our position obliged us to go first-class. Dear! dear! I have sometimes been led to ask myself why money and position do not always go together. The one is very trying without the other. The many things we have been obliged to do, and also to do without, because it would not become our position! Pam would never hear of a charwoman, but we must have a servant. And, really, girls have enormous appetites and very ungrateful dispositions, or our Susan never could have said we were mean. But perhaps I'm hard on the poor thing. Had she known how often Pam and I declared to each other we couldn't eat another morsel—though far from being satisfied—in order that she might have a good dinner, she would not, I think, have said we were mean.

But to return to the morning on which I was to go to London alone. Five minutes to nine the train was to start; but I was so afraid of not being in time that I was ready at half-past seven. It being ridiculous to leave home at that hour, I took up a book,—not that I could read either, because of the unpleasant feeling that I might forget something which Pam would be certain to ask for. Eight o'clock struck. It would only take twenty minutes to walk slowly to the station, and I had then half an hour to spare. No matter, I would start at the quarter past, in case of accidents. And a very fortunate thing it was I did start; for I had passed Bull's Cross when I discovered I had no pocket-handkerchief. However, I had time to hurry back and put one in my pocket. Ah! how little I thought that that trifling incident would be the means of bringing about the great event of my life!

When I reached the platform I looked about, but saw nobody I knew. The guard put me into an empty carriage, and, though several of our gentlemen passed, they only nodded "good morning." So alone I started, but not to remain alone long, for at every station people got in and out until we reached Chingford. Here I thought I was to be left by myself again, but just as the train was moving off, a middle-aged gentleman rushed up. The guard opened the door of my carriage, and he was obliged to jump in, making use, as I thought, of such an improper expression that, if Pamela had been there, she would certainly have given him in charge. But our ears often deceive us. I have since found out that he merely remarked, on finding a lady alone, "*Dame seule.*" Still at the time I felt rather indignant, and looked at the offender with some curiosity. He was a very thin, tall man, and so oddly dressed that I began to feel a little uncomfortable, and wish some one else was in the carriage with me. Why should he wear white trousers? The day was not warm. Were they made of duck or jean? I suppose I must have been scanning his garb, for presently he said in a loud voice:

"Well, Madam, may I ask if you see anything peculiar in my dress, that you are honoring it with so much attention?"

I really thought I must have sunk through the seat of the carriage. O, if Pamela had been there! I tried to stammer out an apology, and he waved his hand with what seemed an ironical leer, saying, "O, no offence, no offence." Well, what with my confusion and annoyance, I was ready to faint. I felt I must have a little air, so without a thought I pulled down the window. In an instant he fired out again:

"Bless me, Madam, you are quite at liberty to commit suicide, of course, but you don't want to commit murder too."

"Murder! suicide! O dear, dear, what should I do! would the train never reach the next station!" He must have seen my terror, for he said:

"There, there, don't look as if you thought I was mad; but if you suffered from rheumatism as I do, madam, you'd look upon a person who put you in a draught as your natural enemy."

I certainly felt devoutly thankful now that Pamela was not with me, or there would have been quite a scene. We stopped once more, and took in two ladies and a gentleman. The train moved on, and soon I heard my gruff neighbor tut-tutting, and muttering something he would do to somebody, when I discovered that his nose was beginning to bleed, and he was searching vainly in his pocket for a handkerchief. I must confess my first feeling was not one of sorrow for him. He had been what I considered offensive to me—an unprotected female with nobody to retaliate for her; but then I remembered how near I had been in a similar plight to his; had I not started at the time I did, I should have been minus a handkerchief too. I involuntarily put my hand in my pocket. Yes, there it lay neatly folded up; but I would not take it out to make matters worse by unnecessary display. At this time the poor gentleman was obliged to put his head out of the window. The ladies exchanged looks expressive of anything but pleasure; the young man eyed him with a stare of the most profound indifference, as if it were the usual thing to travel with people who chose that their noses should bleed; and he did not desire to interfere with him, only he wished to impress upon us that he was at no loss, for he produced a spotless handkerchief, slowly shook it out, and used it most unnecessarily, and I thought heartlessly; and then a small voice began to whisper, "Britannia Plummidge, are you acting a Christian's part? Have you never heard a story of a good Samaritan?"

I put my hand in my pocket again; I tried to feel if it was one of my best handkerchiefs. I argued that if I had two it would be different, but you were not supposed to distress yourself for somebody you didn't know. Why, one might do nothing else but give away pocket-handkerchiefs! Then there was Pamela; she would never approve of it, and must never know it. Oh! it was exactly like one of my Quixotic fits. I might be quite certain I was making myself ridiculous, and I resolved to entertain the notion no longer. But, in spite of trying to look at the passing scenery, and to consider what I should purchase, how best lay out my small amount of money, memory would recall the "sweet story of old," and I could but hang my head from a feeling that I was not one of those who tried to "go, and do likewise."

A Plummidge hang her head! My father's daughter ashamed to look the whole world in the face! I am one of the weak specimens of my sex, I know; but at that moment Pamela herself could not have felt more bold. Without a moment's hesitation I handed my nice new handkerchief, embroidered with "B. P." in the corner, saying—

"I am afraid, Sir, you are put to inconvenience. Will you accept this? I shall not require it."

I could not see his face; but, from the side glance I got, I think it wore an expression of great astonishment. However, he took the handkerchief without a word, and I quite imagined he did not intend thanking me. Presently he drew in his head, his face looking redder than ever by the close proximity of the white handkerchief, and said:

"Madam, I am obliged to you—very much obliged to you. Madam, you're an angel. You're more: you're a woman, and the only one in the carriage too."

Here he perfectly glared at the two ladies, who didn't seem to mind it; though, had it been me, I should have felt as if I could have shrunk into a nutshell.

We were soon at our journey's end. My companion helped me out with the greatest politeness, and then, with the manners of a courtier, said, "May I be permitted to inquire where I shall have the pleasure of returning this?" still holding the handkerchief in his hand.

Now this was embarrassing. Pamela might blame me severely; and I should never hear the last of my indelicate liberty. Yet I felt I should like to get my handkerchief back. So after a moment I told him not to trouble himself, but should he be passing the station, he might give it to the guard of the Binfield train, directed to "Miss B. Plummidge, Binfield Station, to be left until called for." He lifted his hat, and I was soon looking out for an omnibus to take me to the appointed meeting-place with Pamela.

She was there, and we spent a delightful day. After we had done our business and shopping, we went to a museum in Jermyn-street, where there were stones and fossils, about which dear Pamela seemed to know much more than the gentleman who showed us over. She caught him tripping two or three times, and this put her in such good humor that she stopped before all the shops in Regent-street, where I wanted to look in. Now this was very kind, for I am sure any one who could ever recollect those dreadful names of things which existed before Adam and Noah, must feel it a great come-down to be asked to look at French muslins at ten-and-sixpence, and bonnets, "as worn in Paris," at one guinea.

I experienced some little inconvenience from the want of my handkerchief, such as when Pam would tell me to take a "black" off my nose. I had then to contrive to get behind her and furtively rub it off with my glove. Tired enough we were when we reached home that night, but we had seen plenty to think of and talk about. The next week passed rapidly enough, when one evening, as Pam and I were taking a walk near the station, one of the porters came up and said to me:

"If you please, miss, there's a parcel for you here. I should have brought it up, but it says 'to be left till called for.'"

Was ever anything so unfortunate? I felt I was getting red, and that Pamela's eye was on me. It is certainly a great misfortune to be such a weak creature as I am. I felt guilty of quite a crime at that moment, and by a great effort could only stammer out something about a person's nose bleeding, and that I had lent them my handkerchief. If Pamela would only not ask if the person were a man or a woman, and if I could but conceal that it was I who offered the handkerchief! Vain thought! In five minutes I felt that Pam had turned me inside out, and shaken every scrap of the affair out of me.

She preserved a solemn silence, and we reached the station, and met the porter with a large brown-paper parcel.

"There must be some mistake," I said; "mine was but a pocket-handkerchief."

I hesitated and debated; but hesitation and debating were cut short by Pam desiring the man to take the parcel to our house; and an ominous silence was maintained till we reached home.

I remember with what trepidation I then asked whether we had not better open the parcel, and see what was in it; and, though Pamela was dying of curiosity, she only said she had no desire to interfere with me in such a matter. So I cut the string, and soon my bewildered eyes were fixed on a pink brocaded silk, so rich and stiff, that it would have stood alone. But there was no name, no handkerchief, nothing. I couldn't describe Pamela's wrath nor my distress. I only know that that evening I felt that henceforth I was to be regarded as a bold woman, and a disgrace to the name of Plummidge.

And what was to be done with the unfortunate parcel? I couldn't keep it, and I couldn't send it back, because I didn't know the name of the sender. Why did I lend my handkerchief? and, when I did lend it, why was I so mean as ever to want to have it back again?

Matters stood thus when we received an invitation to dinner from our doctor's wife. Now, we often went out to tea, or to small evening parties; but the circle in which we moved, in Binfield, was not much given to asking friends to dine. So this was rather an event for us. Pam became a trifle more gracious, and by the day named she was almost herself. I could have hugged her, I felt so glad not to feel the Pariah I had done for the last ten days. Pam looked very well,—quite handsome I thought. I am the best workwoman, and I had trimmed her black silk with some nice lace a cousin of ours had given me, and felt quite proud of my work and my sister.

I was too taken up with the delight of having all pleasant again to think much about how I looked. Besides, Pam is so clever that people were not in the habit of taking much notice of me, unless they were deaf or invalids, and then they seemed to like to talk to me. Quite prepared to enjoy myself at Dr. Fletcher's, I entered the drawing-room behind Pam, when—O, it couldn't be!—yes, it was—there on the sofa sat my eccentric friend of the railway carriage. I am perfectly sure if my nerves hadn't given way I should have rushed out. As it was everything and everybody seemed swimming about the room; a gurgling of water sounded in my ears, and a voice seemed to come from a long way off, whispering, "Olinthus Lobb, Miss Britannia Plummidge." For fully ten minutes I had not the slightest idea what any one said or did. However, when I seemed to return to the world about me, everybody was talking most agreeably to everybody else, and I began to breathe again, especially when I saw that my friend did not intend showing that we had ever met before. We spent a delightful evening. Pam was quite charmed with our new acquaintance. He gave way to her, agreed with her opinions, and, though he took but little notice of me, treated us both with the greatest politeness.

I declare I thought Pam had made a conquest when he insisted on seeing us home, and asked permission to call and inquire after us the next morning. Pam had found out that Mr. Lobb was an old friend of Dr. Fletcher's, and under the shield of a fiery, quick manner, and very eccentric appearance, was always doing the kindest actions, which he would never acknowledge, or permit himself to be thanked for. Mrs. Fletcher said she advised the unmarried ladies to look after him, as he was very well off, and devoted to ladies, though, from having had an early disappointment, and spending most of his life in India and China, he had never been married.

That night, when Pam had left me, I opened my drawers and looked at the pink brocade, and smiled to think, that, after all, I might wear that "bone of contention" at Pam's wedding, and that then she might be more indulgent about my indelicate boldness in offering my handkerchief to a stranger. I made up my mind to speak to him about the parcel, should I have an opportunity, as, in case of nothing coming of his attentions, I could send it back. But I would be very careful in my manner and in what I said, so as not to endanger my dear sister's prospects.

A week passed, and still Mr. Lobb was at Binfield. He had a room at the "Dragon," and his attentions were getting almost pointed. I never dared breathe my thoughts to Pam, not knowing how she would take it; but when it came to inviting the Fletchers and ourselves to a little picnic, and he giving Pam his arm most of the way, I began to think that she must see that all this meant something. I had never been able to speak to him; but the day after the picnic he called. Pam was out, so I mustered up courage, and told him of the parcel I had received, which I was sure had come from him; and though I knew how kindly he meant it, still I thought I would rather not accept it, as—"

"As what?" (he said. "You think this little trifle came from me, and yet you won't accept it? Now, I tell you what it is, Miss Britannia, I will offer you something else, and if you refuse that—why, I'll—I'll burn the dress, and I'll return,—no, I won't,—whatever comes I'll keep that handkerchief;" and upon the spot he offered me his hand and heart, and asked me to be Mrs. Lobb.

I was never more surprised, though Pam said, afterward, if she ever allowed thoughts of the kind to enter her mind she should have had her suspicions. But I cannot tell how thankful I was to find Pam had not taken his attentions as meaning anything but a tribute to her superiority.

I used to smile sometimes, as I saw what an amusement I and my old lover were to the young people. They could not comprehend the quiet enjoyment we looked forward to in going down the hill of life together; they were rather frightened at the red face and sharp voice, and could not understand that his heart was as fresh as that of the youngest of those who laughed.

I was pleased to find that many people would miss me and be sorry to lose me; and when we were married, notwithstanding Mr. Lobb gave my old people a dinner, and my school children a treat, there were sad faces at parting. My dear husband says he is getting all his sharp edges rasped off, and he knows his friends think him henpecked, and pity him. When he allows his voice and manners to be more like his soft, tender heart, he says: "Well, well, my dear! soon there won't be much left of old Lin Lobb except his duck inexpressibles; and, I can tell you I won't leave them off, for they first attracted the attention of the woman that made me the happiest man in England!"

Circumventing a Thief.—I was calling this morning on a certain well-known gem collector, who was so good as to show me the contents of his cabinet. After the first half-dozen specimens my attention began to wander; for a very little of that sort of thing goes a great way with me. "What is that little bottle you keep among your gems?" inquired I. "That is my Queen Eleanor's mixture," said he, laughing. "But for it I should not be in possession of yonder ruby, the value of which is over a thousand pounds." "What!" cried I, "do you mean to say it is artificial? I thought that notion of manufacturing gems was a popular superstition." "So it is, parson," said he; "but, nevertheless, I am indebted to the mixture for that ruby. The fact is this, my collection is too well known by half. I don't mind showing it to an old friend like you, and of course I am proud of all these things; but I have, in a general way, to keep too sharp an eye upon my visitors to make the exhibition pleasant. People whom I know nothing about call upon me, and present a card of some friend of mine, and say, 'Mr. So-and-So assured me you would be so kind as to let me see your gems.' Two men came together on one occasion, with the purpose (as afterward appeared) of what they called 'putting the jug' on me—that means garrote and robbery; but I did not like their looks, and declined to show them anything without a letter of introduction. They had, as it afterward turned out, stolen the card of a Professor of Mineralogy. I am not, however, afraid of a single visitor, because I always keep this handy"—and my friend produced a pretty little pistol, cocked, and I have no doubt, loaded. "But the bottle," said I, "what is the use of that?" "That is the supplement to the pistol. Thus, only yesterday, a very ill-looking fellow—a foreigner, all hair and false jewelry, and a very foolish thing it was of him to come to me with paste diamonds in his shirt front—brought a letter of introduction with him from a friend of mine at Dresden. The letter was genuine; but I had my doubts from the first, as to whether this was the gentleman to whom it referred. However, I brought him in here, and showed him the gems. He made some very commonplace observations which convinced me he knew nothing of the subject, and after thanking me in a somewhat servile manner for my courtesy, took up his hat to go. I slipped between him and the door, and locked it in a second. 'My ruby,' said I, 'if you please, or you're a dead man.' And I put the pistol to his forehead. That little stone, which I have said is valued at a thousand pounds, was missing. Instead of being indignant, my gentleman merely answered, 'Indeed, you are mistaken, Sir. You may call your servant, and examine every pocket.' 'I know that, you scoundrel,' returned I. 'You have swallowed that ruby; now, drink this, or die.' I held the weapon in one hand and the mixture, which is an emetic, in the other. The situation was very disagreeable for him, I have no doubt, but did not seem to be at all embarrassing. He shrank from the pistol (or at least the Police-station, which was its alternative,) and took the physic like a lamb, while I stood over him with the weapon and the bowl, (that little white basin yonder,) exactly as Queen Eleanor stood over fair Rosamond. That's why I call it Eleanor's mixture; a decoction without which no gem-cabinet of any value can be pronounced complete. When I miss a specimen I always know that some visitor has swallowed it, and then, you know, he has to swallow this."—*"Across the Walnuts and the Wine," in Chambers' Journal.*

SIXTEEN.

In Clementina's artless mien
Lucilla asks me what I see,—
And are the roses of sixteen
Enough for me?

Lucilla asks, if that be all,
Have I not culled as sweet before?
Ah yes, Lucilla! and their fall
I still deplore.

I now behold another scene,
Where pleasure beams with heaven's own light,—
More pure, more constant, more serene,
And not less bright:

Faith, on whose breast the loves repose,
Whose chain of flowers no force can sever;
And Modesty, who, when she goes,
Is gone forever.

Walter Savage Landor.

FRENCH COOKING.

From All The Year Round.

Your practiced historian can, as is well known, make a very pretty whipped cream by beating together half a dozen theories seasoned with two or three facts cut into very thin slices for garnishing. But this dish is too light and unsatisfying for some stomachs, and we therefore regret that so little has been preserved to enable us to form any sound conclusion as to the sorts of cooking that nourished and delighted the French of the dark ages.

The old Roman and Greek cooks went out at one door when the howling Norsemen and their raven banner broke in at the other. The days of epicurean glory were followed by a long and terrible obscurity, as Brillat Saverin says in his own exquisite way:

"At the apparition of these fierce strangers the alimentary art disappeared with the other sciences of which it is both the companion and the consoler. The greater part of the cooks were massacred in the palaces which they had nourished; others fled to avoid being compelled to regale the oppressors of their country; the few who offered their services had the mortification of seeing them rejected. The ferocious mouths, the scorched throats, were insensible to the charms of refined cooking. Enormous joints of meat and sides of venison, with immeasurable quantities of the strongest liquors sufficed to please them; and as the usurpers were always armed, most of their repasts degenerated into orgies, and the banquet hall too often swam with blood."

Gradually civilization stole in and parted the ponderous joints into humanizing side dishes. Friends were invited not to glut their hunger, but to be regaled. The great Charlemagne, amid his dreams of European empire, took a personal interest in his table: and it appears from his Capitularies that he studied wisely and carefully the epicurean resources of his vast domains.

The French Kings, contemporaneous with our Henrys and Edwards, gave a gallant and chivalrous character to their entertainments, as we see in Froissart. There was great luxury and splendor, too, at the table of John of France, and at that of the early Louis.

Both at Paris and Windsor the knights of those days saw with exultation the pheasants with gilt claws, or the peacocks with emerald and purple plumes outspread, borne through the castle hall by pages glittering with gold, while the warriors, bound on deeds of high emprise, flashed out their swords, and vowed to save Bordeaux or storm Beauvais in the name of "The Peacock and the Ladies." Now that women had come back to the dining-table to humanize society by their presence there were hopes for good and refined cooking once more.

In such wealthy and luxurious courts as those of the Sforza, the Borgias, and the Medici, cooking soon became a high art. We must recall the domestic pictures of Bellini, of Titian, and of Giorgione to realize the banquets of those times. The spices that the Venetians brought from the East came in excellently to heighten the flavors and strengthen the taste of the happy inspirations of the new art. The palate, too, of our ancestors differed in its liking from ours. The pre-Raphaelite Italians liked to flavor their ragouts with the perfumed waters of Arabia and Moorish Spain, and they sometimes boiled fish in rose-water. Even down to Elizabeth's reign this unnatural taste continued, and ambergris was largely used in cooking at the tables of the great. Indeed the good time came on so fast, that the French Kings were soon obliged to issue sumptuary laws, which met with the usual fate of all attempts to bridle fashion or to restrain luxury.

The Crusades had at least this one result, that the French Crusaders bore with reverent hands the shalotte from the sandy battle plains of Ascalon and brought it to the European kitchen. There can be no question that the science of modern French cooking is an edifice of many stories, which the great and wise of many centuries built up stone by stone. The major domos of Popes, lady abbesses, Kings, favorites, learned artists, Arabian alchemists, Venetian physicians, have all helped to rear this imperishable Tower of Babel. The cooks taken prisoners by Louis XII. when he invaded Italy, cast their bread upon the waters, and it returned to them before many days. Many of the *recherché*, light and tempting dishes, invented by these exiles, and tinged with the sentiment of their situation, still obtain in France. Empires may pass away, but the fricassée will remain. A feminine grace was now added to the robust cooking of the middle ages. This was a time of greater inventions than steam. Steam! Why it is to the time of Leo X. that we are indebted for the fricandeau, that delicious larded segment of veal, stewed with bacon, spices, carrots, onions and parsley, and served with Macedonian sauce or sorel. The sublime inventor of this delicious morsel was Jean de Careme, (Jack o' Lent,) who derived his name from a celebrated soup maigre, which he invented for the Pope, his master. He was the direct ancestor of our modern Careme, who was cook to George IV., and afterward to Baron Rothschild. It was the same Pope who fostered the genius of Raphael and the genius of the discover of the fricandeau.

It is also more than probable that we owe the useful invention of forks to this same splendid and luxurious age. The Romans had no forks. It took man five thousand five hundred odd years before he could invent the fricandeau or discover the use of forks. Think of that! Voltaire's statement that forks were in use in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has hitherto been disputed; but we have lately discovered a fact which we think is important, as it upsets many previous theories of social historians. Hitherto Fynes Moryson, an Elizabethan traveler, and Thomas Coryat, a Jacobean traveler, have always been quoted as proof of the earliest mention of forks as a new invention of the sixteenth century. Moryson says: "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill-manners that one should touch it with his hand." Coryat, writing in 1604, describes with his usual Pepysian unction the Venetian custom of forks and umbrellas, and adds of the former, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," and describes his merciless friend, Mr. Whittaker, who does not scruple at table to nickname him "Furcifer," from his fantastic predilection to those "Italian neatnesses," namely, forks. Now, at the present Art Exhibition at Leeds, there happens to be a singular picture by Bernardino Pinturicchio (1454-1513) epitomising events in the history of the Piccolomini of Sienna (No. 11, Gallery A.) In one part of this picture there are tables laid out ready prepared for a banquet. They stand near a buffet of several tiers, on which are arranged gold cups and chased salvers. On the tables you can see a knife and fork laid for every guest, beside a manchet or roll. There are also Venetian enameled dishes, and, if we remember right, little nosegays placed with great taste for each person. This, therefore, clearly proves that though Voltaire might be hasty in placing the introduction of forks as early as he does, yet that forks were in full use in Italy before 1513. The fact is incontrovertible.

But the great epoch in French cooking was when Henry IV., his favorite, the Duchess of Beaufort, being dead, married Mary of Medicis.

Mr. Hayward, who has written so learnedly, and with such refined taste and pleasant humor on the gastronomic science, particularly mentions that the culinary artists in Mary's train first introduced ices into France. Yes; that delicious sweetmeat ice, perfumed with the essence of fruits, was the invention of a contemporary of the divine Raphael.

The great Condé, the foe of Mazarin, and the knightly leader of the Fronde and the slingers of De Retz's party, was nourished and supported at Rocroi, that great fight, and at the great jostles of Sens and Nordlingen by the good cooking of his immortal maître d'hôtel, Vattel, that generous spirit who threw himself on the edge of his own sword at Chantilly, because an insufficient quantity of turbots and lobsters had arrived from the seaports, the second day of the King's visit.

In his old age Louis XIV., methodical in everything, a formalist, and a stickler for the severest etiquette, became fanciful about his diet; and it was to protect him from the grosser fat of cutlets that Mme. de Maintenon devised the celebrated Côtelettes à la Maintenon. The wily devotee first stewed the cutlets in the Venetian way for an hour with mushrooms, shalot, parsley, rasped bacon and a little butter. She then seasoned them with salt and pepper, cut some bacon into the shape of hearts to place at each side of them, wrapped them in oiled writing paper, and broiled them on a very slow fire, so that the paper might absorb all the grease; then she put in a spoonful of velouté, and thickened with the yolks of three eggs, mixed with cream, lemon juice, and a spice of cayenne pepper. What a delicate proof of ever vigilant love! These cutlets were no doubt suggested by the overpowering genius of Bechamel, the author of one of the most exquisite sauces ever devised by man. It is made of butter, slices of veal, ham, onions, mushrooms and parsley, stewed together, but in what proportions we can only mention privately, and to acknowledged gourmets; several spoonsful of flour, some consommé, and a little boiling cream, bring this divine sauce to final perfection. Liqueurs are said to have been invented to console the old age of the Grand Monarch. Distillation, the alchemist's art, brought to Europe, it is said, by the Crusaders, if not derived from the Moors in Spain, had not led to the general use of brandy much before the early part of the reign of Louis XIV. The alcoholic basis, sweetened with sugar and enriched with perfumes, proved to be capable of infinite grades of variation. The old medical cordial became the new liquor of the dinner table. The last beverage the King partook on earth was a liquor from Provence.

Louis XV. was essentially an epicure, and nothing else. Louis XIV. had crossed the Rhine bravely, had driven his coaches full of ladies round besieged places, and had excelled at tennis and pall mall; but Louis XV. excelled in nothing except dining. His little suppers at Choisy were gayer and more riotous than the formal parades, or rather religious ceremonies that Louis XIV. organized at Versailles, as magnificent and as tedious as the splendor of that exhausting place. The conversation, the abandonment of royalty, was not to be witnessed by profane eyes, and some great mechanist, patronized by the Pompadour, met this want by inventing the tables volantes, which, descending to the kitchen and rising again to the state apartments, must have been perfect, except that through the opening trap-door must have arisen oily steams from below. It was to please this voluptuous, vain and selfish King that the Duchess de Mailly wasted her ingenuity by inventing the Gigot à la Mailly.

Louis XVI. was too full of his key-making and ironmongering to care much for eating. He neglected to keep his friends in good humor by good dinners, or to win his enemies by those matelottes and truffled turkeys, for which the Duke of Orleans had been famous. So naturally he succumbed before the Revolution.

The restaurants, commencing in 1770 with the Champ d'Oiseau, Rue des Poulies, were probably at first started in imitation of English taverns, and indicated the advance of democratic opinions. In 1789, the Parisian restaurants had increased to one hundred, in 1804 to five or six hundred, and now far exceed a thousand. The *Almanac des Gourmands* attributes the growth of these useful establishments and the consequent dissemination of refined and high cooking among the masses to several reasons. First, the inundation of legislators, who, dining out, made it by degrees fashionable to frequent the restaurants; secondly, the breaking up of the houses of the rich secular and clerical nobility, whose cooks took refuge and found a generous asylum in the restaurants. Foremost among these Mariuses was Robert, (he who invented the most intellectual of sauces,) cidevant chef of an Archbishop of Aix. Lastly, it was generally supposed that the new rich men of the revolution, with the whizz of the guillotine still in their ears, were not anxious to flash their wealth in the eyes of a jealous, mistrustful and dangerous people, and, therefore, hid away their hospitality, and devoted themselves to the unobserved luxuries of the public restaurant.

Napoleon ate like a soldier whenever the appetite came, night or day, and eventually shortened his life by it; but there was no real royal epicureanism till Louis XVIII. rolled back with the Bourbonists. His great friend and adviser on culinary matters of state was the Duke d'Escars. The prayer of this able man's life was that he might be immortalized by inventing a lasting dish; but he never did, or if he did, he showed the true devotion of a Decius, and let his friend and sovereign enjoy the fame of the discovery.

History has not decided whether the favorite dish of Duke d'Escars and Louis XVIII. was truffes à la purée d'ortolans, or, as some writers insist or having it, a pâté des saucissons. Whenever these two globular men, the Duke and his royal master, closeted themselves together, to perfect this dish, or to discuss the first thought of another, the following announcement always appeared next day in the official journal:

"*M. le Duc d'Escars a travaillé dans le cabinet.*"

The Duke fell a victim at last to the truffe à la purée d'ortolans, a dish which the King kept a secret from the servants, and always prepared by his own hands, aided by the Duke. This time the dish was larger than usual, and at breakfast the noble pair ate the whole of it. At night they were both taken dreadfully ill. The Duke was soon pronounced hopeless, but, faithful to the last, he instantly ordered the King to be awoke and warned of the danger of a similar attack. The King was aroused and told that the Duke was dying.

"Dying?" the King exclaimed, with admirable feeling and more philosophy—"dying of my truffes à la purée? You see, then, I was right. I always said that I had the better stomach of the two."

Alas for human anecdotes! Other versions of this story say that the King also suffered, and that a witty and sarcastic French journal announced the event, thus coarsely and in the worst possible taste:

"Yesterday, his very Christian Majesty was attacked with an indigestion, of which M. the Duke d'Escars died this afternoon."

Louis le Désiré was an epicure to the last. With all his tact, and sense, and bon mots, he was an eater quite as regardful of quantity as quality. Between the first and second course he would often have a plate of exquisite little pork cutlets, dressed after a rare recipe, handed to him by one of the pages. He would take these trifles up one by one with his white fat fingers, and clear the dish before the second service could be arranged.

The Revolution brought in the pièces de résistance and potatoes au naturel. The celebrated Rocher de Cancale, established before 1804, and broken up since 1843, first gained its name by M. Balaine, its founder, bringing oysters to Paris fresh at all seasons. The Rocher was especially famous for frogs and (we shudder to record it) Robin Redbreasts—yes, those innocent birds, who sing, like weeping children, the dirge of the year and the fall of the leaf, of a delicate bitter flavour; and at Metz and in Lorraine and Alsace form an important article of commerce. The *Almanac des Gourmands* says, with ruthless irony:

"The redbreast is the sad proof of this truth, that the gourmand is by nature and in his very essence a being cruel and inhuman; for he has no pity on this charming bird of passage, whose gentleness and confiding familiarity should shelter him from the rude hands of the cook. But, then, if one pitied everybody, one would eat nothing; and, commiseration apart, we must allow that the robin, which holds a conspicuous rank in the class of beccafici, is a very succulent roast. This amiable bird is eaten à la broche and en salmis."

Frogs are delicious fricasseed or fried with crisp parsley, so says an eminent authority, and what all France also says and half America confirms must be true. The first frog we ate we took for a young rabbit, until we shuddered on finding its blanched bones soft and gristly. We do not know when these amphibious creatures were first bred and fed for the table. We have a suspicion that frogs are not eaten so much in Paris as they used to be thirty years ago. The animal has grown scarcer, but the snowy white legs, gracefully extended on a plate, are still seen in the Parisian markets.

Research has not enabled us to ascertain either at what date that nutritious article of food, snails, was first used in French cookery. They are still sold in heaps in the shops on the quays near the Louvre, and are also to be seen in glutinous cohesive masses in the shops of small restaurants in ambiguous streets leading out of Leicester-square.

French cooking, historically considered, recalls some pleasant scenes to every one who has ever crossed the Channel. There is something very sociable and pleasant in the way in which a French bourgeois family prepares for a meal. I see one before me now. The English of the same class often sit down in a sullen, stolid, revengeful way, preserving a dead silence, and apparently sworn to begin the attack at the same moment. They really do manage these things better in France. The good bonhomme tucks his napkin in his top button-hole, his smiling wife adjusts the serviette round the neck of her favorite Madelaine, the youngest; the bread is made a matter of great study. After the soup is gone, the wholesome but not inebriating Medoc is turned impartially into the glasses. The slices of veal pass round, and are selected with discrimination, yet without selfishness. Last of all comes the little dessert, that fitting finale for a light and digestible dinner. "The Four Beggars" are discussed with simple-hearted unction, the figs praised, the nuts commended, the raisins eulogised, the almonds admired.

"Pooh, sir! It is all very well," grumbles our true Englishman; "but a frivolous nation that has never been free since the first Revolution, and not then, is naturally disposed to rejoice for small indulgences."

Yet, Monsieur l'Anglais, it is a great thing to be pleased.

A French restaurant is a pleasant place, and how unlike an English dining-room! What can be pleasanter than a seat near the open door on a summer evening, say at Vefour's? The noise is a complex but not disagreeable sound. Trees rustling without, the children playing with their bonnes; twilight yielding to lamplight gradually up the arcades; a comedy close by, and you imagine what it will—scenes from the revolution as once enacted in this pleasant square gleam red across the mirror of your glass of Burgundy. The waiters skim and flit about, cheerful and epigrammatic, delighting in the applause with which special dishes are received, and proud of their benevolent occupation. How Monsieur and Madam enjoy their dinner, crowing over each plate, smiling at the freshness of the salad, applauding the fragrance of the meringue! How they laugh at the smallest of jokes and make *bon mots* upon their favorite waiter! How they address themselves to the coffee and the chasse! The gaiety of the French waiter, and the way he finally dashes up the items, is worth the price of the dinner in itself.

What agreeable memories the traveled Englishman brings with him too from the Continent of his dinners at French railway stations. Such kindly promptitude, such bland alacrity to oblige, such an honest wish to fully earn the money and see the meal quietly enjoyed. On the great French line to Strasbourg you can now have a dinner of several covers brought you in your railway carriage; you eat as you go, and return the dishes and plates by the guard. This is luxury indeed! But the ordinary French railway-station dinner (especially when there are not too many *epergnes* and too much plate upon the table) is very pleasant. The warm, nourishing soup, the savory cutlet or slice of veal, with sorel, the hot meat and cresses, the sweet omelette, the macaroon and bunch of grapes, all come in such tasteful order, and are so fairly what they seem, that they make us shudder at the thought of the English railway station, with its vapid beer, dry biscuit and stale sandwiches, the costly peppered soup that is never ready when you want it, the salt ham and the leaden pork-pie!

The great tree of French cookery struck root on the day when Mary de Medicis set foot in Marseilles; it is still throwing forth its lavish branches, and may it flourish till the crack of doom! France, foster-mother of the vine, what tyrant or conqueror can break thy plates or put out thy stoves, while thy various provinces feed thee with such dainties? Strasbourg and Toulouse with foies gras, Angoulême with partridge patés, Le Mans and La Flèche with capons, Perigord with truffled turkeys. Nerac sends her terrines; Sarlat her red-legged partridges; Arles her sausages; Troyes her little tongues and her fromage de cochon; Cancale and Etretat send their oysters; Strasbourg gives her salmon, carp and crawfish; Rouen her ducklings, Dijon, Chalons and Rheims send their mustard, Aix her peerless oil, Verdun her sweetmeats, Metz her ortolans, Pithiviers her larks and almond cakes, Alencon her fat geese. Orleans her vinegars, Cognac her eau-de-vie, Bordeaux her anisette, Montpellier her cream of Mocha, Cette her oil of roses, Brignolles her preserved plums, Ollioules her plums and figs.

Many scientific brains and many artful hands, have for centuries experimented on French cooking, which, if less solid than English, is more appetizing, more alluring. Science will doubtless continue to be devoted to this great art, which has done much to extend peace, binding families and nations by a common tie of social interest which no inroad of barbarians can snap.

Inns and Other Toper Haunts in London.—The rights of honest topers were suppressed by his son King Charles, who, for the poor fee of an annual three pounds sterling, granted licenses to tavern-keepers to sell wines at what prices they pleased, in spite of all statutes to the contrary! You may fancy how flushed the face of a thirsty cockney might become, who, on putting down his eightpence for a quart of claret, was told by Francis, the drawer, that the price was a full quarter noble, or "one-and-eightpence"! Lord Goring, who issued these licenses pocketed a respectable amount of fees in return. By statute, London had authority only for the establishment of forty taverns. But what did roystering George Goring care for statute, since the King gave him license to ride over it? Taverns multiplied accordingly, not only in the city but in those "suburbs," as they were once called, fragrant Drury Lane and refined "Convent Garden." With competition came lower prices, however, and the throats of the Londoners were refreshed, while their purses were not so speedily lightened. Jolly places they became again; but when they not only increased all over the town, but took to "victualing," as it was termed, as well as "liquoring," the authorities began to inquire into the matter. With the claret that was drunk, a corresponding amount of venison was eaten. At the same time the King's bucks began to disappear, and suspicion arose that gentlemen in taverns dined off his sacred Majesty's deer! A watch was set to prevent such felonious fare being carried into London from any of the royal parks, chases, or forests. Still haunches smoked on the boards of those naughty victualing taverns, and haughty cockneys, "greatly daring, dined!" The stolen bucks were smuggled in over Bow Bridge; and not till that passage was occupied by representatives of legal authority did the venison intended for the court cease to find its way into the city. The drama at this time lingered about Blackfriars and the Bankside. Bacchus emigrated westward, before Thespis. In 1633, in "Convent Garden" and the "little lane" adjacent, which had then just begun to be called Russell-street, there were not less than eight taverns and twenty alehouses. This was thought to be so much beyond the requirements of the public thirst, that an order was issued to reduce the number of taverns to two and the alehouses to four. The suburban public cried out against the drinking privileges of the city, where claret was tapped in taverns and ale ran from the spigot from before breakfast till after supper-time. The Council directed the attention of the Lord Mayor thereto, and in 1633 inquiry was made as to how many taverns had been newly opened since the year 1612. The reply was, "sixty and one." In the return it is pleasant to read of the "Boar's Head," as "an ancient tavern." Teetotalers will, perhaps, entertain due regard for "Bagsishaw Ward," as being the only one in the city described as having "never a tavern within that ward." But, then, Basing Hall, or Bagsishaw Ward, was of such small extent as to be rather contemptuously spoken of by Stowe himself, who calls it "a small thing consisting of one street." An inhabitant of this ward had, therefore, only to step into the next street if he wanted a stoup of Bordeaux or a flagon of ale. If he swore over his liquor he was liable to the penalty of a shilling; and if he went on his way home noisily, with more claret under his belt than he well knew how to carry, he might be mulcted of a crown. These fines were distributed among the poor, so that the more drinking and profanity abounded the better for those poor. To be blasphemous was to be on one of the blessed paths of charity. City chronicles tell of one Richard Dixon, who, having more of an eccentric compassion for the distressed than regard for propriety, swallowed his claret, swore a score of oaths, and deposited twenty shillings with the Town Clerk for London paupers. Sober people in the city, however, complained of the increasing number of inns and taverns. Orders were issued accordingly, and a Boniface here and there took down his bush at the beginning of the week, but hung it up again before Saturday. The temperance party furnished a list of 211 taverns, new and old, in the city, in October, 1663. At that time Shakespeare's and Washington Irving's "Boar's Head," in Eastcheap, was kept by one William Leedes, "not by any license from the King's majesty," but "as a freeman." Will Leedes may well have seen Shakespeare, who had not then been dead a score of years; and we may fancy mine host's guests discussing the second edition of the Folio, which had then been out of the press not much above twelve months. In spite of the law for the suppression of certain taverns, these remained open and new inns were built. The fashion and delicacy of Drury Lane were deeply affected by the threatened building of a tavern in that refined locality, in addition to eleven already existing there. The master of his majesty's tents, one Thomas Jones, resided in Drury Lane, and he petitioned the Council to prohibit the above building, as being to the great prejudice of the royal tent-master "and other neighbors, being men of eminent quality." The greatest blow at the old taverns was the prohibition of "victualing." Tavern-keepers beset the King for licenses to cook and retail meat, "it being," says one petition, "a thing much desired by noblemen and gentlemen of the best rank, and others, (for the which, if they please, they may also contract beforehand, as the custom is in other countries,) there being no other place fit for them to eat in the city." This was in Cheapside; but there was also Will Mead's house in Bread-street. It had ever been resorted to by citizens and foreigners, on account of its famous fish dinners. The company had always been "well affected," of the very best quality, too; gentlefolk, who conformed themselves to the laws made for eating fish upon days appointed. If Will Mead be not permitted to vend his Lenten fare, then he is "deprived of his best way of subsistence, having applied himself and bred up many servants only for the dressing of fish." As license had been given to two vintners to "dress and vend flesh," Will prays for similar license to dress and vend fish, also. Will was landlord of that very "Mermaid" of which Mr. Tuckerman speaks in his first essay—the "Mermaid" of Ben Jonson, who had then just closed his dramatic career with "Love's Welcome"—the "Mermaid" which, some thirty years earlier, had been kept by the poet's namesake, Johnson, and which had been a "Mermaid," when men of quality took their wine, as early at least as the time when the Houses of York and Lancaster were at bloody strife for the crown of "this our England." But occasionally, men of quality died as well as drank in a London inn. I am not sure that it was not in this very "Mermaid" that Richard de Grey, the sixth Lord Grey of Ruthyn, died in 1523, an utterly penniless gambler. His son Henry, from poverty, never assumed any title of honor; and it was not until the time of his great-grandson, Reginard, that the honor and fortune were restored of a family of which the present Baroness Grey de Ruthyn is the representative.—*Dr. Doran.*

Scriptural Slang.—The popular taste has largely resorted to the Scriptures for purposes of slang illustration. Some are more intelligible than others. We know that to sham Abraham means to feign sickness, and that Abraham-men of old were beggars who solicited alms as helpless but recovered lunatics; but we do not know why these were so called. We can better understand Job's comforters, but we no more see why a penniless fellow should be called "as poor as Job's turkey," than we see the application of "drunk as David's sow." On the other hand a "job horse" is truly so designated from his habitual patience. Again, we comprehend "Adam's ale" for water; we take a "Jeremiad," and we know why a treacherous fellow is called a "Judas;" but we are not clear about the application of "Balaam" to rejected articles or to articles kept standing in type, unless the authors are supposed to be asses. To call a certain sort of woman a "Jezebel," which was an invention of the Puritans, is easily understood; but why the comedy writers and others of the last century designated a waiting-maid by the cant term of "Abigail," is what no fellow can understand, for the Abigail of Scripture was a prudent and discreet lady, who had a maid of her own. We come to more intelligible slang when we find the last dozen persons who used to figure in the old ordinary degree list at Cambridge called "the Twelve Apostles." It was the playful way of transposing *post alios.* The last of that unlucky twelve was not ill called "St. Paul," seeing that he describes himself as "the least of the Apostles." Then "Apostles' Grove" is not meant to be so complimentary to St. John's Wood as it seems to be. The "Holy Land," meaning the Seven Dials, is called a place by what it least resembles; but "Jerusalem ponies" abound there; and there is such religion in the locality that a bottle of rum goes by the name of an "Oh, be joyful!" So the pietist thieves in Short's Gardens "christen" daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' christening consists in erasing the maker's name and supplying another. The worthy fellows "church their yacks" when they transpose the works of stolen watches to prevent identification; and the long pipes they smoke in the neighboring boozing kens are respectfully recognized by them by no less dignified a term than "churchwardens." Probably the "Parson's nose," which before the Reformation was the "Pope's nose," came from the same not too august source.—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

The Last Half Century.—It is in the three momentous matters of light, locomotion and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most surprisingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history. The lamps and torches which illuminated Belshazzar's feast were probably just as brilliant, and framed out of nearly the same materials, as those which shone upon the splendid *fêtes* of Versailles when Marie Antoinette presided over them, or those of the Tuileries during the Imperial magnificence of the First Napoleon. Pine wood, oil, and perhaps wax, lighted the banquet halls of the wealthiest nobles alike in the eighteenth century before Christ and in the eighteenth century after Christ. There was little difference, except in finish of workmanship and elegance of design—little, if any, advantage, we mean, in the illuminating power, or the source whence that power was drawn—between the lamps used in the days of the Pyramids, the days of the Coliseum, and the days of Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, that is, we burnt the same articles, and got about the same amount of light from them, as we did 5,000 years ago. Now, we use gas of which each burner is equal to fifteen or twenty candles; and when we wish for more can have recourse to the electric light or analogous inventions, which are fifty-fold more brilliant and far-reaching than even the best gas. The streets of cities, which from the days of Pharoah to those of Voltaire were dim and gloomy, even where not wholly unlighted, now blaze everywhere (except in London) with something of the brilliancy of moonlight. In a word, all the advance that has been made in these respects has been made since many of us were children. We remember light as it was in the days of Solomon, we see it as Drummond and Faraday have made it. The same thing may be said of locomotion. Nimrod and Noah traveled just in the same way, and just at the same rate, as Thomas Assheton Smith and Mr. Coke, of Norfolk. The chariots of the Olympic games went just as fast as the chariots that conveyed our nobles to the Derby, "in our hot youth, when George III. was King." When Abraham wanted to send a message to Lot he dispatched a man on horseback, who galloped twelve miles an hour. When our fathers wanted to send a message to their nephews they could do no better and go no quicker. When we were young if we wished to travel from London to Edinburgh, we thought ourselves lucky if we could average eight miles an hour—just as Robert Bruce might have done. Now, in our old age, we feel ourselves aggrieved if we do not average forty miles. Everything that has been done in this line since the world began—everything, perhaps, that the capacities of matter and the conditions of the human frame will ever allow to be done—has been done since we were boys. The same at sea. Probably, when the wind was favorable, Ulysses, who was a bold and skillful navigator, sailed as fast as a Dutch merchantman of the year 1800, nearly as fast at times as an American yacht or clipper of our fathers' day. Now we steam twelve and fifteen miles an hour with wonderful regularity, whether wind and tide be favorable or not—nor is it likely we shall ever be able to go much faster. But the progress in the means of communication is the most remarkable of all. In this respect Mr. Pitt was no better off than Pericles or Agamemnon. If Ruth had wished to write to Naomi, or David to send a word of love to Jonathan when he was a hundred miles away, they could not possibly have done it under twelve hours. Nor could we to our friends thirty years ago. In 1867 the humblest citizen of Great Britain can send such a message, not one hundred miles, but one thousand, in twelve minutes.—*Spectator.*

SWEET MEETING OF DESIRES.

I grew assured before I asked,
That she'd be mine without reserve,
And in her unclaimed graces basked
At leisure till the time should serve,—
With just enough of dread to thrill
The hope, and make it trebly dear:
Thus loath to speak the word, to kill
Either the hope or happy fear.

Till once, through lanes returning late,
Her laughing sisters lagged behind;
And ere we reached her father's gate,
We paused with one presentient mind;
And, in the dim and perfumed mist
Their coming stayed, who, blithe and free,
And very women, loved to assist
A lover's opportunity.

Twice rose, twice died, my trembling word;
The faint and frail cathedral chimes
Spake time in music, and we heard
The chafers rustling in the limes.
Her dress, that touched me where I stood;
The warmth of her confided arm;
Her bosom's gentle neighborhood;
Her pleasure in her power to charm;

Her look, her love, her form, her touch!
The least seemed most by blissful turn,—
Blissful but that it pleased too much,
And taught the wayward soul to yearn.
It was as if a harp with wires
Was traversed by the breath I drew;
And O, sweet meeting of desires!
She, answering, owned that she loved too.

Coventry Patmore.

THE CAPTURE OF CADIZ.

That St. Barnabas day, (1595,) so often the brightest in the year, was likewise the brightest of Raleigh's life; surging forward with crowded sail, in the van of some of the bravest men ever sent forth to conflict by England. As the *Warspite* swung into the bay, the forts and some of the galleons opened fire upon it; but Raleigh disdained to answer them otherwise than by a blare of trumpets. When, however, he had reached a position which he judged most convenient, he laid aside his reserve, and poured broadside after broadside into the galleys and galleons within range. Forming the principal object of the enemy's fire for three hours, the *Warspite* remained almost perpetually involved in smoke, while its great guns belched forth thunder, peal for peal with those of the foe, till Cadiz with all its waters was shaken as if by an earthquake. It had been agreed that the *San Felipe*, the greatest galleon of Spain, which Raleigh had singled out for his victim, should, after having been crippled by the guns, be taken by boarding, and Effingham had promised his Rear-Admiral to send him two fly-boats for the purpose. But the fly-boats not making their appearance, and the critical moment rapidly approaching in which Raleigh foresaw the mariners would desert and fire the *San Felipe*, he sprang into his barge, and rowing to the *Ark Royal*, demanded permission to board with the *Warspite*. This request being granted, he hastened back to find that in his fifteen minutes' absence Vere and Howard had shot ahead of the *Warspite*, which, from being the first ship of the vanguard, had now become the third. To regain his post, Raleigh slipped anchor, and thrusting the *Warspite* between the *Lion* and the *Rainbow*, got before both, and then threw his ship right across the channel, so that no one could again outstrip him for that day. The science of manœuvring, which has reached to so great perfection in our days, was then little understood—valor and fiery intrepidity supplied its place, and snatched victory from the slippery pinnacle of danger. This was the Balaklava charge of the ocean. From seventeen Spanish ships of war, drawn up in half moon before the city's ramparts, with here and there open intervals through which fort and curtain poured their round shot, showers of flaming metal descended upon the English ships, where all was enthusiasm and eager rivalry. Instead of remaining aloof, guiding by his intelligence the energies of his officers, Effingham deserted the *Ark Royal*, which proved too bulky to pass the channel, and threw himself into the *Nonpareil*, with Lord Thomas Howard. "My Lord-General Essex," said Raleigh, "thinking his ship's sides stronger than the rest, thrust the *Dreadnought* aside, and came next the *Warspite*, on the left hand, ahead all that rank, but my Lord Thomas. The marshal, while we had no leisure to look behind us, secretly fastened a rope on my ship's side toward him, to draw himself up equally with me; but some of my company advertising me thereof, I caused it to be cut off, and so he fell back into his place." Raleigh, Essex and Howard now prepared to board the *San Felipe*, which being perceived by those on board, led to the catastrophe he had apprehended. Dreading above all things the fate of falling into the hands of the English, the crews of the *San Felipe* and the *San Tome* set their ships on fire, and endeavored to escape to the shore. "The spectacle," says Raleigh, "was very lamentable on their side, for many drowned themselves, many half burnt leapt into the water, very many hanging by the ropes' ends by the ships' sides under the water even to the lips, many swimming with grievous wounds stricken under water and put out of their pain, and withal so huge a fire, and such tearing of the ordnance in the *San Felipe* and the rest when the fire came to them, as if any man had a desire to see hell itself, it was there most lively figured." What followed was perfectly in keeping with the picture; the English, as is their wont, spared, and endeavored to save the vanquished; but the Flemings, though by no means distinguished during the battle, now rushed forward to enjoy the delight of slaughter, by dispatching all such of the enemy as were swimming for their lives, till they were beaten off by Raleigh and Effingham. The fragments of the Spanish fleet, seeing that all hope was lost, sought to provide for their own safety, some by running up the Guadelete, some by taking to the River of Puerta Real, while others making for the southern channel, ran their prows against the bridge, broke down its middle arches, and effected in that manner their escape into the ocean. Writers often forget that to disparage the enemy is to take from your own merit, because if they in reality be cowardly and base, there can be little glory in overcoming them. At Cadiz, the Spaniards displayed, by sea at least, great courage and no inconsiderable skill, resisting their assailants during seven whole hours, and manœuvring their ships with as much success as their unwieldy bulk would permit. When the fleet had been defeated and scattered, Essex, upon whom as General the chief command now devolved, prepared to land and assault the city. The force actually disembarked consisted of 3,000 soldiers and 800 mariners; but a large portion of the former having been detached to perform a most impolitic service—that of breaking down the bridge del Suaco—which, though they knew it not, had been already destroyed by the galleys, there remained about 2,300 men with whom to storm the city. When those within the walls beheld the English descend from their ships, the authorities sent forth a considerable body of horse and foot to prevent their advance. A fight took place, in which the Spaniards were speedily worsted, though not without many slain on both sides; the routed Spaniards fled toward the city, across a sandy plain some three miles in length, and on their approach found the gates shut in their faces, lest the enemy should enter with them. Cadiz was then proved to be wretchedly fortified, for the cavalry, dismounting, having taken with the infantry, over run an old wall into the suburbs. The English pursuing the flying foe in part followed their example, Essex among the foremost, and Sir Francis Vere having broken open one of the gates, the whole of our forces entered. During four hours Cadiz presented the usual features of a sacked city, the soldiers breaking into houses, convents, monasteries, churches, and half frantic with wine, putting on the copes, chasubles, surplices, cassocks, cowls, and other vestments of the priests and friars, and dancing about in the streets in them, amid the shouts and laughter of their comrades. From time to time some of them, especially the Flemings, shouted out, "Hang the Pope! Hang the Pope!" which was thought to mean hang the clergy, and this belief spread terror through the whole city, especially when they beheld the havoc and devastation perpetrated in the churches, where pictures, crucifixes, images of saints, vases, candlesticks, and ornaments of all kinds were torn from the walls, or snatched from the altars, and dashed to pieces against the floor. All the nuns, secular ladies, and friars took refuge in one vast church, where they remained during the sack and pillage throughout the following night, and nearly the whole of the next day, without meat or drink, a prey to agonizing terror, since it was impossible to foresee what was to be their fate. A friar who was present describes the scene in very forcible and plain language, dwelling particularly on the offensive odors produced by the crowding together of so great a multitude in one building, during the hottest season of the year, while it was impossible to preserve either decency or decorum. Elsewhere spectacles still more horrible presented themselves; numbers, we are told, took refuge with their plate, money, and jewels in the cathedral; but the soldiers, maddened with thirst of plunder, broke in after them, and put so many to the sword, that a large portion of the wealth of Cadiz remained till we left the city buried beneath heaps of corpses.—*Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Sit—Set.—*Sit* is confounded with another word, *set*, as most of my readers well know. The commoner mistakes upon this point I pass by; but some prevail among people who fancy that they are very exquisite in their speaking. Most of us have heard and laughed at the story of the Judge who, when counsel spoke of the setting of the Court, took him up with, "No, brother, the Court sits; hens set." But I fear that some of us have laughed in the wrong place; for in this case the Court did not understand herself, although she thunk she did. Hens do not *set;* they sit, as the Court does, and frequently to better purpose. No phrase is commoner than "a setting hen," and none more incorrect. A hen sits to hatch eggs, and, therefore, is a sitting hen. *Sit* is an active, but an intransitive verb—a very intransitive verb—for it means to put one's self in a position of rest. *Set* is an active, transitive verb—very active and very transitive—for it means to cause another person or thing to sit, willy-nilly. A schoolma'am will illustrate the intransitive verb by sitting down quietly, and then the transitive by giving a pupil a setting-down which is anything but quiet. This setting-down is metaphorical, and is borrowed from the real physical setting-down which children sometimes have, much to their astonishment. The principal parts of one of these verbs are *sit, sat, sitten;* but of the other, the present, preterite, and the past participle, are in form the same, *set*. Many persons forget this, and use *sat* as the preterite of *set*, thus: She *sat* her pitcher down upon the ground. But as we read in our translation of Matthew's Gospel, (chap. xxi.,) it was prophesied that Christ should come "sitting upon an ass," and, therefore, his disciples took a colt and "they *set* him thereon." On the other hand, some persons use the preterite of *set* for that of *sit*, *e. g.*, I went in and *set* down; while others have invented one labor-saving monosyllable for both these hard-worked verbs. For instance, "I went to meet him at his office sharp on time, and *sot* [sat] down and waited for him, and sot, and sot, and sot; and when he came in he sot [set] me down that his time was right, because he'd sot [set] his watch that morning by the City Hall clock." I have heard the word thus used by an estimable and not unintelligent merchant. As far as the poultry yard is concerned, the hen-wife *sets* the hen, but the hen *sits*. The use of the former word for the latter in this case is so common, and I have heard it defended so stoutly by intelligent people, that I shall not only refer to the dictionaries those of my readers who care to consult them, but cite the following examples in point:

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not, &c.—Jeremiah, xvii., 11. Tr. 1611.

And birds *sit* brooding in the snow.—Love's Labor Lost, iv., 3.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like *sat'st* brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant.—Paradise Lost, i., 21.

When the nominative in a sentence requiring *sit* or *set* is not the subject of the action, the word is *set;* when the nominative is the subject, the word is *sit;* a rule which, like most of its kind, is superfluous to those who can understand it, and useless to those who cannot.

Sit and *set*, unlike *lie* and *lay*, which have the same relations with each other as the former have, and are subject to a like confusion, have no tenses or participles which are the same in form.—*Galaxy for September.*

All is Vanity.—Those three words come often home to many who never willingly listen to sermon ever so short, or sit under preacher ever so winning—ay, and to many of creeds, nations, and language other than ours, who have not so much as heard of the name of Ecclesiastes. The world's kaleidoscope may shift as it will, with myraid changes of form and color; but the centre-point of the prisms bides steadfast and unaltered, round which is inscribed the trite old dreary text. Frequent among the illustrations of its truth are those trifling disillusions—scarcely amounting to disappointments—that affect us when we confess that the reality falls short of the ideal; that the substance is something coarser in outline, or meaner in proportion, than the foreshadowing. Said a friend to me the other day, "I have tramped and sailed over three parts of the globe now; I never saw but one thing, alive or dead, that thoroughly answered its warranty—and that was a cyclone. You must remember that, being an indifferent sailor at all times, I was just then in a state of mortal fear." Now, the man who thus expressed himself was of a temper neither sombre nor sanguine; not given to philosophy—cynical or otherwise; but one who went his way about the world in a quiet Odyssean fashion; taking the rough and the smooth as they came, and keeping, as far as I know, his heart whole and his digestion unimpaired. Most of us—putting cases of exceptional luck aside—have thought, or will think, nearly the same thing. The mountain is lofty, yet not quite so stupendous—the river is romantic, yet winds not quite so picturesquely—the fact is fair, yet not quite so lovely—as had been set forth by fancy or word-painting. In the aftertime we may come to dwell in the shadow of that same mountain, and wax so jealous of its honor that we shall scarce allow there is its peer amongst the everlasting hills; we may float on that same river till we know and love every rippling eddy and quiet pool, and swear that there flows seawards no pleasanter stream; we may look on that same face till we are ready to maintain against all comers its sovereignty in beauty. But, if we go back honestly to our first impression of any wonder of nature or art that we have approached with expectation on the strain, we shall remember a faint reaction, like the slackening of a damped cord. In the commonplace amusements and pleasures of life the apothegm holds specially good. Indeed, when some five hundred people, of different ages or sexes, attend any entertainment whatever that has been announced with a certain flourish of trumpets, the odds against some few of the number coming away disappointed are such as would puzzle Mr. Babbage, or the subtlest in the Ring, to compute.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A Lady Patient at Aix.—A correspondent at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, writes: "Let me describe the health-seeking proceedings of a patient at Aix for one day. I will take a lady. (By the way, you go there for rheumatism and gout, diseases of the skin, throat, indigestion—every description of malady, as far as I can make out by the 'indicateur.') Well, at 5 o'clock in the morning a servant knocks at the door—the lady is already supposed to be in her morning robes. Two men put the patient into a sort of sedan chair, which is a seat surmounted by a canvas roof and screening curtains. The lady finds herself suddenly shrouded in this yellow and red striped drapery, like an Eastern Princess on her travels. You are taken off by the official porters down-stairs, through the streets, until you get to the watering establishment, a large building, most elaborately constructed for every conceivable description of bath, douche, and vapor application. Screened and hidden from the world in your palanquin, the careful *porteurs* place you in a chamber, where appear two females in short blouses, with all other parts of the form nude, and looking red and brown from the continual action of the water. The patient enters a second vaulted chamber, introduced by the *douche* women referred to, precisely in the condition, as regards toilet, as your first female parent took her bath. Here the lady is placed in a chair; above and about are mysterious pipes and receptacles for water, and ropes and indiarubber tubes, with metal-pierced mouth; syringes, queer-looking pumps, and, on a shelf, holding some bottles containing restoratives. All these media for squirting keep up a peculiar conversation of their own, hissing, faint whistling, dribbling sounds, originating in an intense anxiety on the part of the water to be let off. The bathing women, according to the orders of the medical man, manipulate the effete limb or toe, while the *douche* is simultaneously applied, hot or cold, or both. After about fifteen minutes of the furious rain and kneading, the patient is wrapped up in blankets, without dressing, and again put into the sedan chair, well screened, then carried to the hotel and by the porters in this state put into bed. The half-muffled respiratory organs and enveloped body soon cause the patient to perspire, and this is certainly a proved remedy for rheumatic affections, such as originate in accident, and are not constitutional. The maid ere long unrobes her mistress mummy, dresses her in a very fashionable costume, it may be, and she goes down to a breakfast of fish, flesh, fowl and fruits at 10 o'clock, meeting a hundred other fashionable bathers who have all that morning been bathing or steaming, or under the pleasing sensations of fierce injections from snaky tubes."

How Doctors Differ.—This is an age of bewilderment. A week or two ago Sir Thomas Watson published certain directions for the treatment of diarrhœa, suggesting especially the use of castor oil. By this time no doubt hundreds and thousands have been treated according to the rules laid down. Prof. Haughton, at Oxford, suddenly startles simple practitioners and confiding amateurs by informing them that this system is all wrong. "These gentlemen thought they were assisting nature, and they were; but they did not know what nature wanted to do. Nature wanted to put their patients in their coffins, and such treatment helped to send them there." Such are the Professor's words. But is not the profession too hard upon the public? That public is sneered at by medical men if it presume to think and act; amateur treatment is looked upon as the height of folly; and yet when the oracle is consulted it gives out this uncertain sound. As castor oil is considered the most harmless of medicines, it must be that Prof. Haughton objects to the use of purgatives altogether in cases of diarrhœa. What are we to think? We know that the profession for generations adopted treatment in many cases which would now be considered downright murder. First, the antiphlogistic treatment is everything; salivation and cupping the universal remedies. Then the system is discarded as utterly abhorrent; wine and other stimulants are freely administered in fevers, and mineral poisons given up. The enthusiasts go a little too far, and have to rein in, and now a wonderful conflict of opinions perplexes us. Medicine is far behind surgery; and unless there can be something settled as to the treatment of the simplest cases, we shall be constrained to ask whether mankind has derived more harm or benefit from medicine from the days of Hippocrates, and to appreciate the witty remarks of Gil Blas: "Luckily there was no physician in the place; so I recovered."

The Church and the Stage.—Clergymen of repute have written pieces expressly for the stage. Court and prelacy, in the first Charles' days, hailed the solemn dramas of Rev. W. Cartwright. Dr. Brady—half of the untuneful author of "Tate-and-Brady"—wrote as unmelodious tragedy as he did psalms; and Rev. Dr. Young contributed three tragedies, one of which was first represented for the benefit of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the last century there were, further, Rev. John Stirling and Rev. James Miller, and a greater than these in Rev. Dr. Browne, who wrote "Barbarossa," and Rev. Towneley, bland master of Merchant Taylors', to whom is attributed that pleasant bit of extravagance, "High Life Below Stairs." To these may be added Rev. Dr. Francis, whose luck was so great that his "Constantine" was damned, and a living given him by way of consolation; and a long list of professional brethren, more celebrated than Francis, but less fortunate, such as Mason, O'Beirne, Wm. Stratford, Bate Dudley, Maturin, Croly and White, all ordained clergymen, and the authors of pieces classical, romantic, historical or satirical, from "Caractacus" down to the "King of the Commons."—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

The Best Time for Bathing.—The robust and practiced bather will suit his convenience or his pleasure generally with impunity. But the novice should observe certain rules, until he finds he can do without them. The first in importance is, that the sea-water should not be too cold, or, if cold, his own person should be warm at the time he plunges into the water. Now the water will be the warmest when the tide has just come in, and especially if it be a sandy beach upon which the rays of a hot sun have been playing some hours. There is often a difference in this case of five or six degrees between high water and ebb tide. Hence it follows, that the forenoon, or about noon if the tide serve, is the best time. A bath before breakfast, or late in the evening, is only suitable or even safe for the robust, and those whose reaction is vigorous. The stomach should have been already fortified with breakfast, and for delicate persons a glass of wine is no bad preparation for the bath. Never bathe on a full meal. It is of importance, where children and weak persons are concerned, that they should have their dip during the flow, and not during the ebb of the tide; not only because there are less impurities on the beach during the flow than the ebb tide, but because the force of the waves often overthrows them. But if overset during the flow of the tide, they are propelled toward the shore and into shallow water; they accordingly find themselves in safety, and may laugh at the mishap; but if the same thing occurs when the sea is "going out," they may be sucked back by a receding wave, and losing their footing, may get terribly frightened on finding themselves carried almost out of their depth.—*Gentleman's Magazine for August.*

A Poet's Visit to the Temple.—Some short time since the poet Longfellow visited the Temple, expressing and showing the utmost interest in all that was pointed out to him. He was especially delighted with the fine old hall of the Middle Temple, after which the library must have appeared at once pretentious and tasteless; but he inscribed his name in the visitors' book, where it will be one of the most valued autographs. But more even than by the buildings was the poet's fancy touched by the sight of the old mulberry tree, still in full leaf, though propped by crutches, as he called them, under whose shade in the garden of the Middle Temple, Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn so often sat together, and in whom the lady little dreamed that she saw at once her husband her executioner. Still more was the poet moved by the dead old sycamore stump in the Inner Temple, now protected by railings, as a sacred relic, where, in its mature verdure, Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith were wont to meet and hold converse in the manner immortalized by Boswell. Thence did Longfellow pass to the grave of Goldsmith outside the Church, and into the church itself, with its tombs and statues of the Knights Templar. Let us hope that the inspiration of what had so much delighted and so profoundly touched him, will find its expression in some immortal verse.—*Law Times.*

Ill-Natured Proverbs.—Unamiable features and characteristics often stamp the proverbs of particular nations, and such we are shy of reproducing. Thus the Italian makes a merit of revenge, and his proverbs teem with justifications of deceit and guile, to accomplish the gratification of that passion. Archbishop Trench gives us this instance: "Wait time and place to take your revenge, for 'tis never well to be in a hurry;" and it may be paralleled by handsful of such as these, "He who cannot revenge himself is weak, he who will not is contemptible;" and "Who offends, writes on sand, who is offended, on marble." Perhaps, too, in these which follow: "Thank you, pretty pussy, was the death of my cat," and "He laughs well who laughs last," there lurks a justification of glozing words and "biding one's time," for the evil purpose of compassing the most unchristian of triumphs. In Spanish proverbs the worst feature seems to be a tendency to sneer at womankind, the gallantries of his countrymen having rendered the Spaniard sceptical as to female worth and virtue. "A woman and a mule," he says, "must be made handsome by the mouth," *i. e.*, "with good keeping." "For whom," he asks, "does the blind man's wife paint herself?" *Apropos* of the birth of a daughter, he has a proverbial expression, "Alas! father, another daughter is born to you"—"daughter" being apparently a synonym for "misfortune." But he out-herods Herod when he cherishes a saw like this on the same topic: "Three daughters and a mother are four devils for the father."—*Quarterly Review.*

Sincerity.—Sincerity is the basis of every virtue; the love of truth, as we value the approbation of Heaven, or the esteem of the world, should be cultivated. In all our proceedings, it will make us direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candor possess the most powerful charm, they bespeak universal favor, and carry an apology for almost every failing.—*Dr. Blair.*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The National Fete Day—The Affair of La Lanterne—The French Transatlantic Cable—Literary, Artistic and Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

There is very little political news stirring, but even if there were, the preparations for the national *fête* to-morrow would render people entirely indifferent to it here. I have just returned from the review of the Army of Paris, and the Garde Nationale in the Champs Elysées. It was a magnificent sight. On the right, stretching from the Tuileries to the Barriere de l'Etoile, were ranged the infantry of the line; on the left the Garde Nationale. The cavalry occupied the space round the Arc de Triomphe. Precisely at 3 the Empress left the Tuileries in her carriage with an Aide-de-Camp riding at each side, and was followed after a brief interval by the Emperor and the Prince Imperial on horseback, followed by the Marshals and a brilliant staff. They rode slowly up the avenue, and after passing round the arch returned to the Palais de l' Industrie, where they took their station, and the troops defiled slowly past them. As soon as the review was over the Imperial party returned to the Tuileries in the same order as before. Very little enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators.

THE NATIONAL FETE DAY.

The Emperor, as you are probably aware, is a special favorite of the clerk of the weather. His *fête* on Saturday afforded another remarkable proof of the correctness of the popular impression in this regard. For several days previously we had rain and thunderstorms, but people gave themselves no concern about the matter, trusting to His Majesty's proverbial good luck. Saturday morning, however, set in gloomy and wet, and this time it was thought there would be an exception to the rule, when, to every ones surprise, about 9 o'clock the sun suddenly burst through the clouds, and the weather continued propitious until nearly midnight, when the rain again fell in torrents, dispersing to their homes the numbers who still lingered in the public thoroughfares after the amusements of the evening had been exhausted. Although all Paris might be said to have been on foot, nothing could have been more decorous and orderly than the conduct of the people.

In some respects the *fête* surpassed in brilliancy that of last year, but the difference was observable rather in the details than in its main features. The usual distribution of alms from the Emperor's privy purse in the early morning; the touching procession of the old soldiers of the First Empire round the column of the Place Vendome at 10, a High Mass and *Te Deum* at Notre Dame at 1, a regatta on the Seine at 2, free representations at the Opera and the other theatres in the afternoon, military pantomimes at the Trocadero during the day, and a grand illumination and display of fireworks in the Champs Elysees at night, made up the programme of the proceedings.

None but those who have witnessed a *fête* of this kind in the French capital can form any idea of the magnificence of the spectacle which the Place de la Concorde and the great avenue leading to the Arc de Triomphe presents, when thus lit up. The whole of the space occupied by those immense thoroughfares was festooned with rows and bouquets of gas lights inclosed in opal globes, while from the trees were suspended colored paper lamps, giving the idea of luscious tropical fruits ready to fall at the touch. Through the vistas of the foliage was to be seen the spray of the fountains playing high into the air, and scattering gems in every direction under the pale glare of the electric lights, which were so placed as to bring them into view from all points of the avenue. Now and then the darker portions of the grounds would be suddenly lit up with curious pyrotechnic effects, which, in their different hues of yellow, green and red, revealed many a scene of quiet courtship that had sought these retreats unanticipative of the interruption. In the fireworks at the Arc de Triomphe, on which the general curiosity had been concentrated, there was nothing remarkable. The *bouquet* at the end was a failure, and excited loud murmurs of disparagement among the spectators. With this exception the *fête* was one of unqualified success and gratification. It must have cost the city a large sum of money.

THE AFFAIR OF LA LANTERNE.

It is now certain that M. Henri de Rochefort has no intention of returning to Paris to abide the result of his trial. When he went to Brussels he took his two children—a boy and a girl—with him, and the *Figaro* states that he only awaits the conclusion of the trial in which he is involved to go and settle in Florence, a project which he has had in contemplation for some time. The penalties for the two offences with which he is charged—personal insult against the Emperor, and exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government—are cumulative, and his Judges have the power of sentencing him, if found guilty of both, to nine years' imprisonment, and to fines amounting in the aggregate to 15,000 francs. M. Rochefort has not, it seems, sufficient confidence in the chances of a revolution to confront the first, nor does he find himself in circumstances that would warrant his facing the latter of these penalties, with the prospect of their being still further increased at each successive number of the *Lanterne*. He has, therefore, prudently determined to remove himself beyond the reach of the law, concluding that he can do much more damage to the Government at a distance than within the walls of a prison. When last heard from he was at Spa, where his presence had excited quite a sensation among the visitors. The Government has got rid of a formidable antagonist in M. Rochefort, for he had secured the ear of the male portion of the public, and the admiration of the women by his talent and intrepidity. The recent dastardly attempt to blacken his character and destroy the future of his children, only served to increase his popularity, and the authorities therefore felt that there was no means left of reducing him to harmlessness except by shutting him up in a prison or compelling him to fly, the last of which alternatives he has prudently adopted. Whether he means to continue or suspend his journal is not stated. He will scarcely find a printer to face the perils which he has fled from, so that, although he might edit it from a distance, there is little probability of its publication being continued in Paris. This will be regretted by the political *badauds*, to whom the *Lanterne* was a weekly sensation.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

The subscription for the shares of the Company for which Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter claim to have obtained the concession, was opened here on Wednesday last, and no doubt the amount reserved for Paris is by this time taken up. In a recent letter I sent you some particulars regarding the manner in which this concession was obtained. The facts were subsequently published in one of the journals here, and, in reply to the statements therein made, the *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following, which I think it but fair to forward you, as you have no doubt, by this time, given the case of the original projectors of the enterprise:

"In a letter addressed to the journal *La France*, under date of the 13th of August," says the *Moniteur*, "Messrs. W. Blackmore and Eugene Delessert persist in affirming that engagements, either oral or written, had been taken with them, and that they have a right to the concession. The Government repudiates these assertions as entirely erroneous. The Administration, which has always been particular in confining itself in matters of this kind to the regular and unassailable method of public adjudication, and to which, in this instance, it had recourse three times, waits and hopes that the claimants will at last decide on carrying their complaints before the Council of State, the only jurisdiction competent to decide such an issue. A longer hesitation would be on their part a tacit acknowledgment of the unsoundness of their pretensions."

I saw M. Delessert a few days ago, and he declared to me his intention of bringing the case before the tribunals. He has documentary evidence in his possession which would go to show that he and his associates have been very badly treated by the Minister of the Interior. They had been engaged on the enterprise for nearly four years, and after being kept in the belief until within a fortnight of the date of the Erlanger concession that they were to receive it, and allowed to incur heavy expenses in their preparations, they suddenly found themselves supplanted by the parties who now hold it.

FINE ARTS.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the distribution of the rewards adjudged to the exhibitors at the *salon* at the Palais de l'Industrie this year, and also to the pupils of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the large square room of the Louvre was early filled with the friends of the successful competitors, all anxious to witness this interesting ceremony. Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's Household and of the Fine Arts, presided, and near him were grouped a number of the most distinguished persons, official and otherwise, connected with the arts. On the platform to the right and left of the Minister were placed the juries of the exhibition, the conservators and other officials connected with the public galleries and collections.

In a notice which I sent you of this year's exhibition, you may remember that I dwelt on its mediocre character and on the absence, among the thousands exhibited, of any work of remarkable merit. Marshal Vaillant, in his opening address yesterday, felt it necessary to account for this fact. He said that the last time he had assembled them in that room France was engaged in the grand and pacific contest to which she had invited all the nations, and he had had the happiness of witnessing the triumph of their national school—a triumph all the more glorious from the fact, that in this struggle of nationalities with genius so different, the victory had been most keenly disputed. After such an effort, he was not surprised that the *salon* of this year had not offered to the public some of those works of surpassing merit which the worship of the great forms of art—a traditional worship in France—frequently inspired in their painters and statuaries. It required more time than had elapsed since the close of the Universal Exhibition to enable them to study and produce works of an exceptional character.

The excuse offered by the Minister for the poverty of this year's *salon* would be plausible enough, were it not for the fact that the falling off noticed—far from being the result of an overstrained effort—is progressive. For several years back the decline in these exhibitions has been a theme of general surprise and regret, and some of the leading critics here have even gone so far as to express their apprehension that we were entering on a period of decadence in art. The way to remedy this is not to find apologies for it calculated to deceive the vigilance and conscientiousness of artists, but to let them hear the truth regarding a fact which interests not merely the profession, but the world at large.

The *Grands Prix* of Rome for this year have been obtained by the following artists: Painting, M. Edouard Theophill Blanchard, aged 24; sculpture, M. Edme. Antony Paul, aged 23; architecture, M. Charles Alfred Lederé, aged 25; engraving, M. Charles Albert Waltner, aged 22. The medals of honor were awarded to M. Brion, (painter,) and M. Alexandre Falguiere, (sculptor.) The following gentlemen were named Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor: M. M. Nanteuil, Brisset, Anastasi and Millet, painters; M. M. Cabet and Daumas, sculptors; and M. Laurens, lithographer.

AMERICANS ON THE CONTINENT.

Although the arrivals of Americans in Europe this Summer have been nearly as numerous as during the Exhibition, there are but few of them in Paris at present. As fast as they arrive here they go to Switzerland and the German watering places. Carlsbad, Baden-Baden and Hombourg are crowded with American visitors. Paris is again beginning to be enjoyable after three months of intense heat. We have had several heavy showers within the last week, and the mornings and evenings have become cool and pleasant. In another month we shall have all the tourists and pleasure-seekers flocking back here. The Autumn in Paris, as in New-York, is the most agreeable season in the year.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The author of the music of "Robinson Crusoe" is to furnish a fresh work this season to the Opera Comique.

Mlle. Nillson goes with Pause to Wiesbaden in September.

The rumor is revived that one of Wagner's works, probably "Lohengrin," is to be brought out at the opera.

THEATRICAL.

The journals here are filled with the most ridiculous articles about poor Ada Isaacs Menken. Not content with according her the artistic merit and the generous qualities that were her due, they make her out a sort of female Crichton, to whom no language or science was unfamiliar, and who had merely to will a thing to be able to acquire it. Her funeral was attended by only a few persons, and there was not a single artist among them.

Charles Dickens' piece at the Vaudeville has nearly reached its hundredth representation. A few days ago the director received a letter from Mr. Dickens reminding him that, according to their agreement, a certain sum had become due to him after the fiftieth performance, and that another would be coming to him after the hundredth. "But," added Mr. Dickens, "as without the zeal of the direction and the talent of the artists, who did not spare themselves in the effort to get it out properly, notwithstanding the intolerable heat of the weather, it would certainly not have had a long career, I shall not think of claiming the stipulated payments. Accept my most sincere thanks, and believe me with great esteem, yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Madrid journals announce the death of the celebrated Spanish actor, Julien Romea.

A new piece entitled "Fanny Lear," was produced at the Gymnase last night. It is from the pen of M. Meilhar.

Mouselet is dramatizing one of his romances, *Les Femmes qui font la Scene*, for the Palais Royal.

At the Chatelet a new fairy piece, "La Poudre de Perlimpin," has just been put in rehearsal.

PERSONAL.

At last accounts Admiral Farragut was at Constantinople with the steamer *Frolic*. Mr. Bancroft has returned to Berlin from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Commodore Livingston, United States Navy, is in the latter city. The Hon. T. P. Kennedy, formerly of the United States Navy, is at Homburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

"Only a Broken Rail"—Alleged Frightful Condition of a Railway Track—The Chinese Embassy—Another Dinner Tendered to Mr. Burlingame—Political.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

"All aboard!" shouts the conductor, and away the train goes, rushing along at a terrific speed, when, in an almost indivisible part of time, a crowd of men, women and children are either hurled into eternity, or find themselves maimed in the midst of a wreck of matter. "It was only a broken rail," is the answer, and the public await with breathless anxiety for the next "terrible railroad accident." In one of our shop windows there is on exhibition a drawing giving full-size sketches of the condition of some of the rails and rail joints of the Portland section of the Grand Trunk Railway. The civil engineer who made these sketches says they were taken on the spot, and if his statements in regard to the dangerous condition of that road are true, then it becomes that corporation to have inscribed over the entrance to its passenger cars the old Lacedemonian motto, "Abandon all hope ye who enter here." These sketches are a public warning to the traveling community. They almost make one's blood run cold to contemplate them, and the horrors of the Port Jervis slaughter are brought vividly to mind. The following is a sample of the frightful condition of the road, the notes of the same having been made by one who "is a railroad maker and a railroad repairer." He says:

"About half a mile above South Paris occurs a rail only seven and a half feet long, with no fastening at one end, only a single spike at the other end, and but four intermediate spikes. Two pieces of rail may be seen in the track near to the above noted place, four and a half and five feet long only. Many of the rails have no fastening at all at the end, but merely rest upon the chair, and may be lifted up by the hand an inch, and are thrown up and down whenever a wheel strikes them. Some of the rails are pushed entirely out of the chair and have no bearing whatever at the end. About a mile south of South Paris occurs a joint, (and on a curve too,) where the rail has no fastening whatever in the chair, and no fastening at all, either laterally or vertically, for three and a half feet back of the end, and is so bent as to be raised entirely away from all support, when the wheels are not upon it, for three feet. At another point the distance between the ends of the adjoining rails is four and three-fourths inches, owing to the broken end of one of the rails."

The "Portland Division" of the Grand Trunk Railway extends from that city to Gorham, and it is alleged that the trains run over that section of the road at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Why the reckless management of this section of the road has not excited the attention of the public in Maine, which granted the charter upon which the road is built, is mysterious, to say the least. But perhaps a first-class railroad slaughter will cause something to be remedied. It has been rightly said that if the earnings of the road are not sufficient to remedy "the broken and shivered rails, the broken and half fastened chairs, and the scanty spikes badly driven into rotten ties," then "let there be put a permanent injunction" upon the road. No wonder that the Portland people are anxious to complete their new road West. It is but a few days since that an accident occurred to a regular passenger train. It was thrown from the track just before reaching a high bridge. "A broken rail" was the cause of it, it is stated.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Like their "habits," the members of the Chinese Embassy are circulating in the vicinity of the "Hub" with a perfect looseness. They have received all the honors of the grand old university town of Cambridge, and nothing was left undone, save conferring upon them a degree, to make the affair complete. The Embassy will remain in this city until Tuesday nex, when they leave for New-York, and will remain there until the 9th of September. On Tuesday the Orientals visited Lawrence, and were initiated into all the mysteries and processes of manufacturing woolen and cotton goods. For a wonder, there was no speech-making on this occasion. Chih Tajen inquired very intelligently and minutely into all he saw at the mills, and almost intuitively comprehended the explanations given him. We may now expect that before he leaves Boston the distinguished Celestial will order all the machinery of an immense woolen mill to his own land, and advertise for a thousand Yankee girls to accompany it. If some shrewd Yankee has not already conspired with the Embassy to put up a first-class mill on the "rushing Hoang-Ho," it is because there is a lack of pristine New-England go-aheadativeness somewhere. On Wednesday the Embassy visited the State House, and visited Gov. Bullock, who welcomed Mr. Burlingame in a brief speech, sprinkled profusely with flowery adjectives, in which His Excellency modestly reminded the distinguished Celestials that no harm would come to them by observing something of the spirit and mode of the civilization of the West generally, and of this Commonwealth particularly. Mr. Burlingame responded in a neat speech, and capped the climax by clutching the Governor's hand somewhat frantically. There was then a general hand shaking, a visit to the library and a peep at the venerable codfish in the Representatives' hall. On Thursday the Embassy are registered to visit several of the city institutions, and the wonders of the Zoological collection where they will be surfeited with a treatise on the structure, habits, classification and habitations of all the tribes, including the megatherium and other extinct gigantic mammiferous quadrupeds. On Friday the Embassy will go and come and go again to other points and places of interest; and on Saturday the City of Chelsea will be visited in formal manner. This is another of the "homes" of Mr. Burlingame, and the dragon will squirm there as hysterically as it has in other cities. But with all the magnificent attentions shown the Embassy, it is now announced that the "merchants of Boston have tendered Mr. Burlingame and his companions a dinner at the Parker House, at any time to suit their convenience." Perhaps our merchants are not satisfied with the speeches made at the St. James banquet, and are going to see what the Boston Board of Trade can do in that line. But most people here say *ne quid nimis*.

POLITICAL.

The campaign in Massachusetts will be formally opened on Wednesday of next week by the Democracy, which meets in delegate Convention at Faneuil Hall, to nominate candidates for State officers. The Democrats have made but little stir as yet, but I suppose that these fellows who devote so much attention to "clinging to the Consitution," to lampposts and to whisky shops, will make their influence felt at the polls—in the large towns and cities—on election day. The only person mentioned by them for the Gubernatorial nomination is Col. John Quincy Adams, who, I notice, has been chosen a delegate at large to the Convention. This fact settles his political *status* for another year. Mr. Adams was really renominated for the position at the Worcester Convention that elected delegates to the New-York National Convention. He is the strongest man in the party—made so by "accident of birth." Immediately following the Convention a grand mass meeting of the Democracy will be held to ratify the ticket and attempt to prove that national honesty is not the best policy. The services of a number of the "big guns" of the party have been secured for the occasion, and it is expected that "acres of Democrats" will be present. The Republicans are busy in forming Grant and Colfax Clubs, erecting "Tanneries," and getting all the political machinery into working order, preparatory to giving an old-fashioned Republican majority.

VIGIL.

An Election in Montana—Scene at the Polls.

A correspondent of the Fall River (Mass.) *News* writes a letter from Helena, Montana, under date of Aug. 10, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Five-eighths of the voters here are old rebel soldiers, principally guerrillas and bushwhackers from Missouri, and commonly known as 'Pap Price's men,' from their leader, Gen. Price, of Missouri. Three years ago the United States flag could not fly in Montana, save from a few Government posts, and the man who avowed himself a Union man, or a Yankee, was shot like a dog. The rebel flag waved over store, saloon and cabin, and was flaunted by drunken demons whenever a political procession appeared upon the streets. Even one year ago, when the publishers of the *Herald* (a Radical sheet) moved into a new building, and raised the Stars and Stripes upon the roof, they had three fights upon their hands in less than fifteen minutes. But the flag remained. Emigration from California, Oregon, and some of the other Western States, has had a good influence however. Many old Union soldiers are here, and the rebel element, though still in the ascendant, cannot carry things with so high a hand as it formerly did.

Election day was the hottest of the season; the sun beat fiercely down upon the dusty street, and the miscellaneous crowd who jostled one another in their attempts to distribute tickets or persuade a voter, were drenched with perspiration and foul with dust. A dozen whisky shops in the immediate vicinity were thronged with thirsty freemen, and before noon there were 'drunks' enough to pay the expenses of a Massachusetts Police Court for six months. Fights of course were innumerable, and it happened in all but one case that the rebel Democracy were pretty roughly handled. About noon a long, lank whisky-soaked Missourian came up to the polls with fight written on his countenance. 'Hello,' said he, 'I'm the man! show me a —— nigger lover, and let me chaw him up.' He had hardly uttered the words before he found one in the shape of a Federal Major, who planted his fist on his nose, deposited him in the gutter, performed a war dance on his ribs, and would have killed him had not the crowd rushed in and separated them. I saw twenty fights of this kind, and many men who came to the polls with decent-looking faces, went home, in the language of this country, 'with a head on 'em like a pizened pup.' Strange to say, nobody was killed, though pistols were drawn several times, and there was probably not a man there who did not have his hand on that indispensable article two-thirds of the time. Shooting would have taken place in two instances, only that the crowd was so thick that men were afraid of hurting their friends. I saw the United States Marshal of the Territory, Gen. H——, spring from his horse and defy three foul-mouthed scoundrels to meet him. But they knew him to be a dead shot, and skillful enough to throw a knife thirty feet and drive it through a man's body, and declined to dismount. I also saw an Ex-Captain of New-York volunteers challenge a gambler and cut-throat, who calls himself the "King Bee" of Helena, to fight him, then and there, with fists, knives, pistols, or anything he chose, but Mr. Gambler sneaked off amid the jeers of the crowd. I could fill a column with such scenes. Both parties had brass bands in wagons to wake up voters, and every few moments they would be brought to the polls to cheer the hearts of the faithful there. The Democratic band played "Dixie," the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and "Maryland," and the rebel yell which arose at these strains was indeed startling. Men shouted and screamed, danced and sung, and hugged one another, and even rolled in the dust in their excitement. An old soldier who stood by me said, "It's the same old yell; I heard it at Gettysburg and Antietam." The Republican band gave them "Yankee Doodle" for "Dixie," and the "Star Spangled Banner" for the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and every Union man cheered for U. S. Grant, and the Union, and so loudly too that the groans from the rebel throats did not drown them. A strange feature of the election to me was that the rallying committees were mounted, and could hurry men to the polls with a celerity I have never seen equaled. The Democrats carried the Territory by several hundred majority, as was expected, and of course they were jubilant accordingly."

The Murder of Dr. Braman, U. S. A., in Louisiana.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 25.

A few days since we referred to the murder of Dr. Chandler B. Braman, of Brighton, but at the time of his death Acting Assistant-Surgeon United States Army, and Post Surgeon at Baton Rouge, La. We have since learned the particulars of this sad occurrence, from which it appears that a friend of Dr. Braman, Lieut. C. B. Clark, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, (which regiment is stationed at this post,) was robbed of his watch and a considerable sum of money. Suspicion fell upon Second Lieut. William McGee, an officer of the same regiment. Lieut. Clark, who is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, as also was Dr. Braman, informed the Doctor of his loss, who, by his speech and action, manifested his doubts of Lieut. McGee. Their suspicions coming to the knowledge of Gen. Sykes, the commanding officer of the garrison, he ordered an investigation, but nothing was proved against McGee. Dr. Braman then wrote a letter to Gen. Sykes, regretting his action; said that his zeal as a Mason led him to help a brother Mason (Lieut. Clark); that in an interview with McGee, the latter removed his suspicions; and that he would do everything possible to counteract what had been done. McGee, however, was not satisfied, and at dusk on the evening of the 15th inst., went to Dr. Braman's room with a revolver, and without any warning shot him while in the act of rising from his chair. Dr. Braman immediately ran to a hospital tent near by, and was placed on a bed by the attendants, but he never spoke, and expired immediately. The ball entered on the left of the spine near the sixth rib, traversed the left lung, and was extracted near the upper ribs of the left breast. McGee is only 17 or 18 years of age. He entered the army when quite young, as a drummer-boy, in the Thirty-third New-Jersey Regiment, and a year ago obtained a commission in the regular army. Men who have been discharged from his regiment, and came home from Baton Rouge last week, represent him to be of dissipated habits, and often seen on duty under the influence of liquor. He is now in confinement.

Melancholy Suicide of a Woman in Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 28.

A woman giving her name as Kate Smith, but whose name was really Sophia Barber, Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, visited the Central Police Station, and requested lodgings for the night. She was accorded a comfortable room, which she entered. About 9 o'clock she called for water, stating that she was ill. At about midnight she called for more water, and her apartment was visited by one of the officers on duty, to ascertain if possible the extent of her illness. The woman refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and she was left. Along toward morning her cries roused Roundsman Horton, the officer in charge of the station, to go to her room, to whom she confessed after some delay that she had poisoned herself by taking arsenic. Dr. W. O. Brown was immediately called when this fact transpired; but in consequence of there being but one antidote for arsenic, an hour's delay was necessary to prepare the proper medicine, which was administered as soon as the ingredients could be mixed. Everything that could be done to alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate woman was done, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning it was thought she was gradually recovering. Toward noon, however, she grew worse again, and did not revive, expiring at 5 o'clock P. M. The deceased was about 30 years old, was a widow, and had one child, a girl 8 years old. She was a weaver, and was employed at Olneyville, though her home was in Clinton, Mass. Just before the arrival of the doctor yesterday morning, she stated to Officer Horton, that without friends and a victim of consumption, she was tired of living, and sought to destroy herself. She said that the arsenic with which she intended to accomplish that end, she put into a glass of soda water, which she purchased at the depot saloon just before she came to the station, where she had directed her steps that she might obtain a place in which to die. An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

Card from Senator Fowler.

The following card appears in the Washington *Intelligencer:*

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

I find the following in this day's edition of the New-York *Tribune:* "It is stated by our Washington correspondent that charges have been preferred against Commissioner Rollins by a Washington ring, at the head of which is Senator Fowler, of Tennessee."

There is not one word of truth in the statement of the *Tribune*, or in the statements of its correspondent, so far as respects myself. I know of no rings nor of any charges they prefer, nor do I know any person that contemplates preferring charges.

The statement, so far as it relates to myself, is utterly false. JOS. S. FOWLER.

North Carolina Militia.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that Gov. Holden has appointed A. W. Fisher, Esq., Adjutant-General of that State, and adds:

"It is the intention of the Governor, as we learn, to promptly carry into execution the militia law enacted by the Legislature. He regards the recent letter of Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, as construed by the opposition in this State, as having no applicability to North Carolina. He holds that North Carolina is as fully in and of the Union as Massachusetts and New-York, and that even the Congress could do nothing in relation to this State which it could not do in relation to any of the States that did not need to be reconstructed."

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has discovered in the Louisiana Legislature a disposition to moderation and to a milder course, which, it says, should be encouraged by a kindly reception of it. And in this connection it says: "There are men in the Legislature, belonging to the Republican Party, and sympathizing with it in all its party aims and principles, as it exists at the North and West, who do not sympathize with the unprincipled demagoguism and shameless spoliation, which are its principal characteristics here, and who ought to unite with the Democrats in tempering legislation, so that it shall moderate party strife, relieve the pecuniary burdens of the people, secure the right of suffrage readily to all, make the election a fair and free one, and give us wise laws and an honest administration of them. Our Democratic legislators should meet such as show such a disposition cordially and frankly, and say and do nothing which would tend to disturb their coöperation in so excellent a work."

The Charleston *Courier* argues that it is to the Democratic white race of South Carolina that the blacks within that commonwealth owe their unquestioned freedom and equality before the law, for it was "the white race which in convention assembled removed all doubts respecting the legality of President Lincoln's proclamation, by declaring of their own accord as a part of the fundamental law the extinction forever of slavery." But Ex-Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, in a recent letter, says: "I at one time owned over 567 [slaves,] and, as God is my judge, I would not have them back as they were. I have been relieved of them by violent and brute force."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, while protesting that the Democracy of the South earnestly and above all things desire peace with the colored people, says: "To keep this peace, they have already endured a thousand humiliations, and are prepared to tolerate a thousand more which do not directly assail their homes and families. Against all such contingencies they will be prepared, and if, as God avert, the test of collision be forced upon them, they will not shrink from it, but rather with all the manhood of a proud and still powerful people make the issue so complete that another shall be impossible."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that the Democratic Party will not submit to the plan to control the vote of seven States by causing their electoral votes to be cast by the Legislatures. It says: "It is their business, and they cannot, will not submit to the outrage. Their manhood, their duty to themselves and to posterity will not permit it. And the men who have advised this monstrous fraud know that Democrats will be justified before the world in resisting it to the last extremity."

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* says the Democracy have never yet deceived the negroes, nor will they now be party to a fraud upon them. They have always told them that with a few exceptions, they were utterly unfit for the elective franchise; still more for holding legislative office and making laws for the State. The *Journal* therefore thinks the Democracy much better friends of the negroes than the Republicans are, because they express their opinions so freely about them.

There is evidently a change coming over the Southern rebels. It is noticeable in the fact that somebody who signs himself "Democracy" writes an account of a Seymour and Blair meeting for the Columbus (S. C.) *Phœnix*, in the course of which he says: "Our *colored friends*, Minor and Lee, of Columbia, and Anderson, of Union, were present, and gave efficient aid, both by their speeches and by their influence, in private, for a day or so previous to the meeting." Our colored friends!

Hon. F. W. Pickens, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, in a recent letter, says: "The degradation and ruin of my State is a constant source of pain to me, particularly when I know, with high commanding statesmanship in 1863 at the head of affairs, the result would have been different to our country. We now have nothing left but to bear with Christian resignation our fate; at least such is the case with those as old as I am."

The Mobile *Tribune* declares Wade Hampton to be the very man for leader in a crisis like the present; and of him it says: "With a cool head, a warm heart, an eloquent tongue, and a courage superior to disasters, he stands before the world with a moral grandeur scarcely inferior to that of Washington, when organizing his broken battalions for victory amid the disasters of defeat."

The Savannah *News & Herald* is very unhappy at the thought that "thirty-seven white girls could be found in Georgia who would consent to such a degradation" as to ride in a wagon in a Republican procession, to represent the States of the reconstructed Union.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says of the negro, that he is for peace, and, if let alone by mean white men, will give the country no trouble. They are simply resolved, it says, to vote for Grant, and no human power can prevent it.

Mr. Robert Boling, of Petersburg, Va., a connection by marriage of the Lee family, has written a letter indorsing Grant and Colfax. It was read at the Republican meeting in Richmond on Tuesday night.

Merino Sheep.—Mr. James A. Bill, of Lyme, has just purchased of L. & A. Whiting, the well-known fine wool growers of Torrington, their entire two flocks of 215 pure-blood Merino sheep. He will this week transfer them from Litchfield County to his own farm in New-London County. Mr. Bill has already a flock of 100 Merinos, in which there is a two-year-old buck from which he has just clipped 13¾ pounds of washed wool. These additions will make his flock over 300, and it is undoubtedly the best flock of fine wools in Connecticut.—*New-Haven Journal, Aug. 27.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A terrible conflagration is announced as having recently occurred in the town of Mariopol, in Russia. Two hundred and fifty houses had been destroyed at the last advices, and fears were entertained that the entire town would be laid in ruins.

The steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool Aug. 19 and Queenstown Aug. 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 8th inst. have been received. On the 24th ult. the garrison of Humaita having exhausted all their supplies, evacuated the position which was immediately occupied by the Allied forces, who thereby secured a large amount of munitions of war. Four thousand of the retreating Paraguayans were cut off from the main body and surrounded in El Gran Chacos, and in response to a demand to surrender gave a most emphatic refusal. Several other important advantages had been gained by the Allies, and it was consequently supposed that the war would soon come to an end. A formidable revolt which broke out in Paraguay was successfully put down, and two of the leaders were shot.

The City of Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, which was held by the deposed President, Marshal Falcon, was attacked on the 5th inst. by Gen. Monagas, the new President. The attack was made by 2,000 men, assisted by two war steamers. The fight had not terminated when the steamer left, but the probabilities were that the garrison of 500 men would succeed in repelling the attack of Monagas.

A passenger on the steamer *John Brooks*, from Portland for Boston, jumped overboard on Friday evening, when off Cape Elizabeth, and was drowned, although the boat was stopped and every exertion made to rescue him. He was about 24 years old. It is supposed that his name was Gray.

Four large barns and other outbuildings on the farm of Porter Rogers, near Lowell, Mass., were burned yesterday morning, having been designedly set on fire. The property has been owned in the Rogers family during more than one hundred years. The loss is $10,000.

The Trustees of Washington Public Schools at a late meeting resolved to employ hereafter no married women as teachers, and to discharge such as are now employed in that capacity.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, will be inaugurated at Frankfort on Tuesday. The oath of office will be administered by one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to which the Governor will be escorted from the Executive Mansion by music and a procession. After the oath is taken, Gov. Stevenson will deliver an inaugural address. In the evening there will be a hop at the Capital Hotel, and a reception at the Executive Mansion.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Pittsburg, Penn., on Friday found two bills against W. H. Wilson, a former clerk of the steamer *Elisha Bennett*, and Wm. H. Friar, a mail-carrier, for robbing the mails of valuable letters.

The Western rivers have $900,000 of the $1,500,000 granted by Congress at its recent session to continue necessary work in the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has written a brief note, in which he says that he is warmly for Grant and Colfax, and for having the nation pay her creditors honestly.

A meeting of the American Turf Congress has been called to meet in Nashville, Tenn., on the 21st of October.

Royal Scales, Jr., of Fisherville, Conn., drowned himself on Friday in the Merrimac River. His little daughter, two years old, was found Sunday drowned in a barrel of soap, and suspicion pointed to him as committing the crime.

Samuel Laughlin, a native of South Carolina, but now a citizen of Oregon, residing in North Yamhill, Yamhill County, had a family party on the 14th of July, at which were present 111 persons, not including himself. There were seven sons, four daughters, five sons-in-law, seven daughters-in-law, thirty-one grandsons, seven grandsons-in-law, thirty-four granddaughters, one granddaughter-in-law, eight great grandsons and seven great granddaughters. These all reside in Yamhill County. Besides these, Mr. Laughlin has one daughter and seven children living in Missouri. The 112 include twenty-three voters, of whom twenty-two will vote for Gen. Grant.

The platform adopted at the Missouri Colored Men's State Convention in St. Louis asks from the white voters the right of suffrage as a matter of justice, and recommends that Thursday, Oct. 29, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer by all denominations of Christians in the State to invoke the aid of God in their undertaking.

There were in San Francisco during the year ending on the 30th of June last 355 fire-alarms, of which eleven were false. Ninety-three of the fires, or 25 per cent. of the whole, were caused by incendiaries, the loss in these cases amounting to $191,136, on which $120,494 insurance was paid. The whole amount of loss by fires during the year was $626,996, on which $376,823 insurance was paid. Eleven persons were arrested, and of these ten were examined on charges of incendiarism. Not one was convicted. The eleventh one is now in custody. The Marshal says convictions seem almost impossible.

Some sympathizing Baltimore merchants say they will sell to the Southerners on credit, if New-Yorkers refuse.

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee met in Baltimore on Friday, and resolved to make full nominations and a vigorous canvass; also to hold a grand ratification meeting in Monument-square, Baltimore, early in September.

It is said that there is a prospect of an early resumption of work in the iron factories at South Troy, as the result of a mutual accommodating spirit on the part of the proprietors and the workmen who have been on a strike for several months.

An enterprising Deputy Fire Marshal, named Davis, has been arrested at Montreal, Canada, charged with having set fire to several buildings so as to enable him to collect fees for investigating the origin of the fires. Warrants are also out against him for perjury committed in this City while acting in the Excise service.

The ex-rebel Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Ould, is out in another letter in defense of the policy pursued by the Confederate authorities towards the Union prisoners during the Rebellion. He says his celebrated letter to Gen. Winder, written in the Spring of 1863, wherein he said, "I have made arrangements largely in our favor; we get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw," referred not to soldiers, but to political prisoners!

The largest planing machine in the United States, if not in the world, has just been completed at the Government workshop in Charlestown, Mass., having been several years in building. It will plane a mass of iron forty feet in length, twenty feet in width, and twenty feet in height. One of the bed-pieces weighs over forty tons. It was designed by Seth Wilmarth, master machinist of the yard. Among other new and expensive tools in the machine shop, there is also a boring-mill, which will bore twelve feet in diameter and turn twenty-four feet in diameter.

Hon. D. S. Bennett was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirtieth District at their Convention in Buffalo, on Thursday last.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the master blacksmith, joiner, painter and cooper at the Portsmouth Navy-yard were removed on Friday, and other appointments made. The appointees are all Democrats; those removed all Republicans.

It is announced that with the present month the expenses of the Boston Custom-house will be reduced at the rate of $16,000 per annum. In accomplishing this reduction of expenses ten officers now on duty will be removed, and the salaries of certain others be reduced.

John Langley, second mate of the propeller *Empire State*, who was arrested at Detroit on a charge of manslaughter on the high seas, it being claimed that the recent collision of his vessel with the *Dunderberg* was caused through his negligence of duty and carelessness, has been discharged by United States Commissioner Wilkinson, on the ground that the United States Courts have no jurisdiction.

The Selectmen of a town in New-Hampshire were lately called upon to pay a claim of $12, presented by a lady "for one year's service as a guide-board." She resides at a cross-road, and had been constantly applied to for information by travelers. The bill was not paid, but the town is now provided with an additional guide-board.

Col. Louis Telman, of Bedford County, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, on Friday. His competitor was Hon. James Mullins, the sitting member.

A Chicago dispatch says that W. W. O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress at large from Illinois, and Gen. Mitchell, Sheriff of Coles County, of this State, had a fight at Mattoon on Friday, growing out of a political discussion. No great damage was done to either party.

A fire broke out in the iron house of Steinman & Co's. hardware establishment in Lancaster, Penn., on Friday night. The loss will amount to $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

Gen. Grant and family arrived in Chicago, quietly, yesterday morning, to spend a day or two with his brother.

Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yesterday over the body of Susannah Lattin, who, it is alleged, came to her death through mal practice in the house of Dr. H. D. Grindle, at No. 6 Amity-place. The testimony adduced gave a history of the deceased's actions prior to death, and some insight into the system observed in the lying-in hospital where she died. The case will be resumed on Thursday.

The dog pound closed yesterday. The number of dogs received and drowned was 938 against 6,703 in 1867.

Alice McMahon was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having strangled her husband, James, at No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest to-day. At the *post-mortem* examination yesterday, no trace of violence could be found.

The Fenian Congress and Union Conventions sat again yesterday at Mozart Hall. The time was passed in unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Gen. O'Neill, by means of a Committee. The cooperation of that gentleman was desired as a means of a union of the Brotherhood. A telegram was finally forwarded to him at Washington, requesting his attendance before the Union Convention at noon to-day. The attention of the General Convention was occupied last evening by a letter from George Francis Train.

The Capture of Humaita.

Humaita, it appears, has fallen at last, after one of the most remarkable sieges on record, during which its defenders have displayed the utmost possible gallantry and determination. The news which reaches us from Rio Janeiro *via* Lisbon is a week later in date than the dispatch which announced the last unsuccessful assault of the Brazilians upon the fortress, and is so full and specific in its details as to leave no doubt as to its substantial correctness. The garrison, finding their supplies exhausted, and starvation impending, abandoned the fortress eight days after their last murderous repulse of their assailants, leaving necessarily behind them all their artillery. In his retreat to the second position, which Lopez had previously determined to fall back upon in case of being compelled to abandon Humaita, four thousand of his men are reported to have been cut off and surrounded by the Allies, but with the indomitable spirit that has characterized the Paraguayans throughout the war, they refused to surrender. The Allies claim to command the position now taken up by Lopez from every surrounding point, and talk of a speedy termination of the war. But we can scarcely imagine that Lopez can have been so completely out-generaled as the report from Brazilian sources would seem to imply. It is known that he had long contemplated the prospect of a retreat from Humaita, and provided for such a contingency. In any case, there must be more and severe fighting before a nation in the temper shown by Paraguay can be finally crushed. And we are a little inclined to doubt whether the mere fact that the Allies have "surrounded" four thousand desperate Paraguayans, who are determined to fight to the last, rather than surrender, is, in itself, such a great matter for rejoicing on their part. Humaita has certainly fallen, and so far the Allies have undoubtedly obtained a material success, but that the war is thereby ended is far from being so clear.

Competitive Drills for Militia.

The late "competitive company drill" between the Montgomery Guards, of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia and Company E, of the Twelfth Regiment of the New York National Guard, seems to have given a great impetus to militia training. Everywhere competitive drills become the fashion, and matches for the company "championship" of the regiment, of the brigade, of the division, of the State, of the United States, are in order. Already, several companies have announced their perfect willingness to transfer at short notice to their own crests the laurels plucked by the heroes of Tompkins-square. This is the way we do things in America—according to some ruling rage of the hour. For a time the "competitive drill," in some form, may possibly have a run like "the national game" of base ball.

On the whole, this breaking out of the competitive-drill mania is a desirable and a promising phenomenon in the militia world. It is a periodical or cyclical affair, but has seldom come and gone without leaving good results in its trail. For example, it is unquestionable that the triumphal tour of Ellsworth's "Zouaves" was a good thing for the whole country. Their prowess was the peculiar pride of Chicago; but their prestige was a stimulus to all militia organizations throughout the Union. So is it now, when ambition for soldierly distinction fires the recruit and reanimates the exempt; and when the chance for a champion flag, a pair of guidons, or something of that nature, fills up the mournful gaps in the ranks on drill nights, and makes the soberest and least excited of militiamen anxious to be "well set up." Under such influences, those now drill who never drilled before, and those who have drilled much now drill the more.

These close competitions also do a good work in weeding out the companies and rendering them effective. A company or a regiment which is anxious to distinguish itself in public cannot afford to carry about the dead weight of a stupid, incompetent, or even a superannuated officer, and in that way, by hint or instinctive perception, these gentry drop gracefully into civil life again, leaving their places to the active, enterprising and energetic. In like manner, those unfortunates who can be anything except military men are ciphered out, and that fat man who always rendered it impossible for the commanding officer to "dress" the men beyond him, by reason of his protruding beyond the alignment, becomes a dim legend of primitive company history.

On the other hand, it is unquestionable that competitive drills can be, and possibly will be, unless discreetly managed, "run into the ground." They can become as great a bore and as taxing an occupation as if they were the sole earthly business of the participators. For example, it may well be conceived that, great as is the devotion of time and work required to earn a well-contested "championship," to retain it must demand more. Indeed, the position of the militia company or regiment which wins a champion flag is obviously very perplexing; the man who drew the elephant must have been easy in mind compared with them. The coveted honors must either be given up or kept at great cost of time and attention. In this direction, too, lies not only the perplexity but the inconvenience and the peril of competitive drills. If they absorb an undue amount of care and labor they will react unfavorably against the militia interests, so that a season of unusual activity will be succeeded by a period of normal stagnation.

However, the principle of competitive drills is a good one. If one were called upon to say where the danger of them begins, it would *not* be, perhaps, as might be at first thought, in the general idea of carrying them to excess, but in the specific practice of extending the "championship" to embrace too wide a territory. In other words, it is somewhat doubtful whether a State "company championship" is desirable to maintain; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether there should be any "championship of the United States" to contend for. On the other hand, there should *always* be competitive drills between companies of the same regiment, occasional competitive drills in the brigade or division, and, as we have said, possibly a championship of the State. The reasons for this distinction are manifest. The object of the competitive drills is the improvement of the command, and the laurels are but a stimulus—the means, not the end. Now all this good effect can usually be had from the drill of the companies of a good regiment against each other, or at least against those of the same State. But when you go beyond the State borders, the whole matter becomes different. Before, the regimental commander, the brigade commander, the division commander, the State officer who arranges for the competition, being the superior officer of all the contestants, and perhaps having them under his command, found it easy to make very simple and practicable rules for trials, and found, besides, that the decisions were usually satisfactory. When it comes to drills between companies of different States, who shall decide how often, for example, the prize shall be contended for? Why may not the winning company be challenged to drill within a fortnight after its victory? And if it again win, then within another fortnight? Obviously there would be nothing to prevent such a company from spending its whole time in drilling, even if it contended with the best company in each State but once a year.

To avoid such difficulties, rules would have to be laid down for championship and other contests by a militia "convention" like the Base-ball Players' Association, or otherwise established. But is this arrangement expedient, even if practicable? Would not its effect be to exchange the soldierly character needful to the militia for a sporting character, like that of other "champions," and to make this serious patriotic duty of citizens only a new athletic sport? It is doubtful, we think, whether it be wise to set the militia companies traveling over the whole country to contend with each other. Indeed, we are not entirely clear, even that the "challenge" part of the competitive drill is necessary to secure its good fruit. If, for example, at each convenient or periodical parade or review of a brigade or division, or especially at the Summer encampment, a prize for excellence were awarded (and this was the custom in some States before the war) either to a company or a regiment, no doubt there would be as sharp competition as at present. But, as it is now, some of our best organizations, whose own pride has hitherto kept them up in drill to the very front rank, are at a loss to know what to do. Either they will have to surrender a superiority which they certainly possess, and which is manifest, or else they will have to spend time which their members can ill spare, and exist in a constant state either of challenging or of being challenged.

However, we throw out these suggestions simply by way of caution. The theory of the competitive drill, if kept within proper limits, is very excellent. Rules can be laid down with accuracy which will permit any company from having just cause for complaint either of the conduct of the drill or the decision of the judges. And rules, too, can perhaps be agreed upon which will prevent the winning company from being subjected to a constant call for combat from every one who may choose to challenge.

The Church of England and the Wesleyans.

The Wesleyans of England have been holding their annual conference, and for various reasons public attention has been more generally drawn to its proceedings than has hitherto been customary. The desire of both political parties to ascertain the real feeling of the Protestant Dissenters, of whom the Wesleyans are one of the most important and numerous bodies, with regard to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, has induced the English newspapers to devote a good deal of attention to the meeting. But while partisans on both sides were anxiously looking out for something that might be turned into political capital to be made use of in fighting out the great party issue of the day, Dr. Jackson, one of the oldest and most influential of the Ministers assembled at the Conference, took the occasion, in a letter addressed to the *Times*, to promulgate the views which he, and apparently the majority of the members of his communion, hold on the subject of the Anglican Establishment as a whole, and not merely with regard to the position it occupies in Ireland. This is, of course, a very different question, and the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Jackson, together with the reasons he assigns for adopting them, have very important bearings on the position of the English Church, and the internal dissensions that now agitate it. The English Wesleyans, generally speaking, hold doctrines more nearly approaching those embodied in the Articles of the Church of England than those of any other dissenting body, and their objections to the forms and ceremonies of the Church are less deeply rooted than those of Dissenters in general. Forty-five years ago Dr. Jackson addressed a Wesleyan Conference in terms breathing warm affection and reverence toward the Established Church, and in doing so he merely adhered to the traditional policy of the Wesleyan community, as originated by their founder, Wesley himself. It has even been often thought that a permanent reconciliation between the bulk of the Wesleyans and the Church was practicable, and the idea has been favorably looked upon by many leading Wesleyans, including, we believe, Dr. Jackson himself.

But now Dr. Jackson, speaking with all the weight of his position and influence, deems it necessary to warn all Protestant Dissenters against entertaining any idea of reconciliation with a Church that in his eyes has entirely abandoned the principles which seemed to be essential to its very existence. It is no longer, he says, a Protestant Church. "Many of the clergy declare their abhorrence of the very name of Protestant; they revile the Protestant martyrs; they affect Popish forms of worship; they preach the doctrines of Popery, and declare their sympathy with the Church of Rome."

This, then, is what the "Ritualists" have done for the Church of England. They have effected the total alienation of a religious body whose adherence, or even friendship, would be of immense value to it. The great argument in favor of the maintenance of the Established Church is that it forms a safeguard against any undue aggressions of the priestly authority on the part of the Romish Church. But here we find that in the eyes of a large body of English Protestants, the guardians of the citadel are as dangerous as the enemy himself.

There can be no doubt that the differences between the two great sections of the English Church must break out before long in a form that will threaten its very existence. The Ritualists, and those among the clergy who, without laying much stress on ritualistic observances, sympathize more or less openly with extreme "High Church" doctrines are undoubtedly in a small minority, but as long as their practices cannot be checked, and their right to preach such doctrines is maintained by legal decisions, the Church as a whole is held responsible by the mass of the people. The Church of England prides itself on the latitude allowed both to clergy and laity, but it is evident that advantage of that latitude is being taken by certain parties that, if not summarily checked, will involve it in serious internal dissensions, if not in a violent collision with Protestants of all denominations.

A Good Movement.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction expended at least $75,000 last Winter in relieving the distress of the unemployed poor of this City. There can be no question that a great part of this large sum of money fell into the hands of indigent persons who were able to earn their own subsistence if only the proper avenues of labor had been made plain to them. Much of this bounty, also, was doubtless bestowed upon idle, shiftless and undeserving paupers, the aiding of whom by direct gratuities only tended to foster their predilections for evil courses. Circumstances brought these facts home forcibly to the minds of the Commission last year, and they determined in future to avoid so unwise a system of dispensing charity, and substitute for it a plan which should not militate against the public good by superinducing pauperism and crime, and diverting the means at their command from its proper channel of usefulness to the support of thousands who would refuse to put forth an effort in their own behalf so long as their wants might be supplied by public charity.

The Commission hopes to introduce this reform in the dispensation of its bounties through the agency of a "Labor Bureau," which it established on the 1st of July last at its offices in Bond-street. The practical idea of the Bureau is to facilitate the emigration of unemployed laborers from this City, where, in the Winter months, they are far in excess of the demand, to the interior of the country, where at all times there exists a deficiency of workmen, skilled and unskilled, in every branch of industry and occupation.

The rules governing this Bureau require that the names of all respectable applicants for employment shall be registered on the books, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the City, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age and sex of each of such persons.

Applications for the service of laborers will also be recorded, setting forth the names of applicants and their residences, the kinds of labor required, and other particulars respecting the nationality, sex and age of the persons desired—such applications to be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, to the effect that the applicant is of good moral character, and capable of fulfilling the payment of a contract for $50. Every applicant for labor must also have a sum of money, or draft at sight on New-York, sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the persons required, and ten per cent. in addition for provisions while on the journey. If the person applied for shall not be forwarded within the time specified in the application, the Commissioners bind themselves to refund the money or draft; and when the conditions of the applicants are fulfilled, and persons are sent in compliance therewith, binding contracts will be made in behalf of such applicants with the person sent, that sufficient work shall be immediately and satisfactorily performed as may amount to the sum advanced for their transportation.

This plan ought to meet a want which has long been felt on the part of employers in the country who have been at a loss to obtain labor, while at the same time it will be likely to afford relief to the thousands who drag out a precarious existence in this City, while cheerful homes and improved circumstances invite them elsewhere.

The Kansas Indians.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who committed so many murders in Kansas recently, having been driven beyond the borders of that State by the military forces, are now committing depredations in Colorado. Dispatches from Denver City, received last night, chronicle the killing of men, women and children, attacks upon emigrants and stages, the stealing of horses, and other atrocities. The settlers are in a terrible state of fear and excitement, and Gov. Hall is calling for volunteers to pursue the savages. Gen. Sheridan has authorized the troops at Fort Reynolds to coöperate with Gov. Hall, and a war of extermination against these particular bands seems to have been authorized and inaugurated.

Meantime Gov. Crawford and the citizens of Kansas have succeeded in obtaining from the Government, orders for the forcible expulsion of all Indians from that State, and Gen. Sheridan has directed their enforcement. Against this summary and sweeping procedure Indian Agent Wynkoop protests, and his protest is indorsed by Superintendent Murphy. The former says very emphatically that there are certain bands of Indians located in Kansas who have faithfully lived up to their treaties, have committed no depredations whatever, but have persistently refused to join the raiders in their murderous schemes. To drive these from the homes which have been secured to them by treaty with the Government, and by confining them upon tracts of land unknown to them, deprive them of their means of living, is manifestly unjust. It would speedily convert them into open enemies, thereby strengthening the force of the depredators who are now giving us so much trouble. Mr. Wynkoop suggests what seems to be an easy and fair solution of the difficulty. He proposes to summon all friendly Indians to rendezvous at Fort Larned, where they can be protected from the indignation of the outraged settlers, and where they will be in no danger of starving until some permanent arrangement is made with them. Such Indians as refuse to obey this summons he thinks should be proscribed, declared to be at war and properly punished.

The citizens of Kansas have been striving for several years to deprive these Indians of their lands, and there are those who believe that the recent raid was incited by white men for the purpose of forcing the Government to take precisely the course that has been taken. The previous action of the State officials and the violent denunciations of the Kansas Press, certainly warrant such a belief. But however that may be, the Indians who have been guilty of committing outrages should be punished as they deserve, but robbing the innocent ones will certainly never accomplish the purpose. Those Indians who have held aloof and observed their treaty stipulations are entitled to the protection of the Government, whatever Kansas may say to the contrary. We have more hostile Indians now on the border than our troops are able to take care of, and it is needless to add to their number by driving to desperation those who are now friendly.

Apprentices and Trades Unions.

The organizations which have been established by the workingmen of the various trades for their own protection and government have too frequently adopted rules which interfere materially with the rights of employers. Such, for example, is the attempt to regulate the employment of apprentices, and to prohibit Union men working with non-Union men. These are matters over which Trades Unions have no right to assume control—they belong to the employer alone, and should be left with him.

Workmen, if not bolstered up by their Unions, would soon find their proper spheres, and employers would not have unskilled workmen forced upon them. Were the support of the Unions withdrawn from incompetent men, they would be speedily either forced out of the market or compelled to perfect themselves in the branch of labor they profess. These incompetent workmen, forced as they are by the Unions into situations which should be filled by men of intelligence, experience and skill, do more harm to the deserving workmen than twice their number of apprentices would do.

The matter of employing apprentices seems to have been recently satisfactorily settled by a higher law than that made by Trades' Unions. In Westchester County last week five bricklayers were found guilty on a charge of conspiracy, for having refused to work with an apprentice whose indentures had not been submitted to the Union for approval. The case was tried by a jury, and it having been shown that in consequence of the refusal of the accused to work with the apprentice the lad had been discharged, they rendered a verdict of guilty against all five. The section of the act under which they were convicted provides, among other things, that if two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The rigid enforcement of this section would necessarily put an end to all strikes, and would secure to employers the right to employ such labor as their interests require. By doing away with all injurious combinations, it would compel mechanics to rely upon their individual exertions and skill for their situations and for advancement in their respective callings. The bricklayers of this City, who have so stubbornly insisted upon their unjust demands, would do well to heed the Westchester decision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are many and serious complaints about the water in the lower part of the City. We know of buildings around the vicinity of the City Hall Park that can hardly get a supply of water in their upper stories at all. The same thing is spoken of in various parts of town. But there is one thing we must remember. Under the false impression that water is plenty and does not cost anything, most people are in the habit of using and *wasting* a vast quantity more than they need. New-Yorkers consume on an average three times the quantity of water allowed to each inhabitant of London, and there is no good reason for it. The Croton Board would do well to take some active steps for getting a correct and reliable water-metre. There are over sixty patents of that kind already issued in this country, but none, we believe, exactly adapted to our wants. This ought to be looked to. and houses taxed in proportion to the water used, instead of all water-rates being averaged alike.

We trust an investigation will be made into the practices carried on at the house in Amity-street where a young woman died from alleged malpractice on Friday last. Such a place as this is reported to be should at least be kept under close and constant supervision by the Police.

It was very strange that the new French loan should have been snapped up with such avidity if the business men of England, France and Germany really believe in war or in domestic troubles for the Emperor. The main portion, of course, was taken in France, and on the day appointed for the reception of applications for allotments, the loan being for about $88,000,000, the applications were for an amount equal to between thirty and forty times the whole loan. Taking the average at thirty-five, the applications would represent the sum of about $3,000,000,000! That is about $500,000,000 more than the entire national debt of France. Very many of these were small applications from the people, and the Government will probably adopt the policy of alloting such in full. Pretty good security for Nap!

Boston is allowed to be the head of our civilization, because she has a barren sort of stony ground about her, somewhat resembling Attica, and because she is near Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill, all undeniable (and hard) facts. But she has a few relics of barbarism still, and, in some respects, is no better than New-York or Philadelphia. A match for $400 took place a short time ago between two Presidents of gentlemen's clubs for the killing of a flock of pigeons with guns, and the creatures were killed accordingly. Now, why not kill rats instead? Rat-killing has a quality of use in it, and we can pardon dogs when they go in among the vermin, "and maunch, and maunch, and maunch." But that shattering of pigeons—also called turtle doves—it is not a fitting business for the civilized and solid men of Boston. Dog-fights, rat-fights, cock-fights, fist-fights, all have a spirit-stirring, warm-blooded sense of *contest* in them. But that calm, critical winging and maiming of the birds is a cold-blooded sport, and therefore too *fishy* for Boston. We hope Chih Tajen and Sun Tajen will not carry the story home with them.

Two astounding portraits have been painted on a huge canvass that displays itself at the intersection of Bleecker-street and Broadway. One of them looks somewhat like "Humpty Dumpty" in his feebler moods, and the other resembles the "Buccaneer of the Gulf," whose features are familiar to the readers of yellow-covered literature. The "fierce Democracy" of the City ought to hold a mass meeting, to provide for the castigation of the insidious enemy who has labeled these monstrosities "Seymour and Blair."

We have several times alluded to the recent interesting discovery of supposed fossil human bones, at a depth of sixty feet, at Antelope Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, some 400 miles west of the Missouri River. We ourselves saw some of these relics, and a upon hasty inspection, inferred that one of them was the femoral bone of a human being; and, in addition to this, it was alleged that a human skull had been found among the remains. We suppose, however, that the idea of any of these relics being human must now be given up. Our correspondent at Northampton, Mass., tells of a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, on Friday last, upon the reported discovery, by Prof. Marsh, of New-Haven. Prof. Marsh said that upon personal inspection these bones had been proved to be of the miocene age, belonging to six or seven species of mammals, one of a tortoise, but none of man. We are glad that an investigation has been so promptly made, though it puts an end to the interest that was excited concerning what appeared to be an important scientific discovery.

We are surprised to see the *Round Table* express its satisfaction with the condemnation of M. Rochefort, of the *Lanterne*. It hopes we have now "heard the last of Rochefort in his capacity of reviler," and of his style of attack it says:

> "His popularity is due solely to his extreme cleverness and bitterness in doing, with French skill and grace, the same sort of work which Mr. Greeley and Mr. Pomeroy do, clownishly, with brutality and vulgarity, and, *mutatis mutandis*, with the same sort of popularity in a lower degree. He is undoubtedly entitled to that sort of admiration which with us is awarded to Gen. Butler."

The *Round Table* further says of the *Lanterne*:

> "It has convinced the greater part of the world—we should think, even moderate Liberals themselves—of the entire unfitness of Frenchmen to be intrusted with freedom of speech; of the futility of hoping to treat them as honest opponents, as men rather than children."

Is not the *Round Table* generalizing rather too broadly and loosely upon a minor incident?

We are afraid that the frequent newspaper charges of a want of thankfulness on the part of ladies to whom gentlemen offer their seats in the cars, have brought about a state of things equally injurious to both parties. It may be perfectly true that a gentleman need not always and under all circumstances be expected to resign his seat in a crowded car to persons of the other sex, but at the same time, every gentleman knows, that beside grounds of courtesy, there are other reasons why ladies should, as a rule, have the preference in obtaining seats in the cars.

During the past year the London *Saturday Review* has published a series of exceedingly malignant and very flippant essays on "Women"—the first of them being one which has attained some notoriety under the title of "The Girl of the Period." They represent the entire female sex as vicious, idle, ignorant, imbecile, deceitful, wasteful, vulgar, spendthrift, nonentities and bores. These essays have done infinite mischief already, and all the more because with their flippancy and malice they have a certain smartness and pretentiousness. It can do nothing but harm to give these essays a second existence in this country in the permanent form of a book.

When Wendell Phillips asserts, in his latest wild tirade against the Republicans, that if Seymour brings back Toombs and Cobb and Davis himself to Washington, "the men who will soonest clasp hands with them and wear their collar are the Fessendens, Trumbulls, Rosses, Hendersons, sustained by the *Evening Post*, the New-York Times, and the Boston *Advertiser*," he exhibits a marvelous capacity for "economizing the truth."

The *American Presbyterian* has been speculating on a point of interest connected with the Chinese Embassy, which nobody else seems to have thought or cared about—the *religion* of these Envoys. It is stated that they are neither Budhists, nor Tauists—sects with idolatrous beliefs, rites and observances; but followers of the Confutse doctrine, who have no objects of worship, and who think religion concerns man's duty to man more than his duty to the Deity. Their profession is that of the higher orders of China—the men of intelligence and education, whose minds, however, are set like the nether mill-stone against the teaching of our missionaries. Those Confutse men look on their Budhists and the rest as an ignorant tribe of dogmatists, supernaturalists and mummers. For these last, however, it must be said that they are far more favorable to our missionaries, and more prone to be converted.

Away out in Utah the little newspapers quarrel with a violence and ferocity of language that would do no discredit to their big contemporaries in New-York. In Salt Lake City there are two daily newspapers—the *Telegraph*, which is the organ of the Mormon Saints, and the *Reporter*, which is its Gentile adversary. The *Telegraph* of the 17th inst. assails, with these fearfully murderous words, its unbelieving opponent:

> "No sensible man expects that the Mormons will stop and stoop to bandy words and filth with every miserable calumniator who, like a useless cur in the streets, makes it his business to 'yaffle' and snap at passers by. There is one proper way to meet such human curs—to ignore their existence so long as they do not bite. When they do that, dust is the most fitting thing that they should bite."

The *Daily Reporter*, however, instead of quailing under these threats, retorts on the editor of the *Telegraph* in this fashion:

> "Now, a word with you, editor of the *Telegraph*. You are a cowardly whelp that might bite a man in the heel, but would not dare face him; and you would only dare to bite in the heel when you were sure you could get away before the man turned round. We don't know you personally, and don't want to."

We are sorry to see such morals and manners among the editors of Utah.

Amid the loud cry for educational opportunities for the female sex, the dissatisfied parties seem to overlook entirely the advantages offered by the public school system of this City. The girls who have graduated at the grammar department, may pursue a supplementary course of study that includes English grammar, with analysis and composition; rhetoric, ancient and modern history, English literature, French, algebra, through quadratic equations; geometry, natural philosophy and astronomy. In some instances free hand and lineal drawing, music and the modern languages, are added to the studies ordered for the higher grammar and supplementary grades.

A book was lately published, "What to Do With the Cold Mutton." We should say briefly, *eat it*.

The extravagances of the Church-and-State Party in England are printing themselves into absurdities which would not be too foolish to expect of the wildest politicians of America in an election campaign. In one of their circulated documents the clergy are told, of the attempt to secure religious equality in Ireland, that "in this movement more is at stake than the mere temporal welfare of their flocks; *nothing less than the existence of religion itself, and the eternal welfare of millions yet unborn.*" This is partisan nonsense. Religion exists in divers parts of the world besides the British Isles, and without the direct aid and pecuniary support of the State, at that. Such talk does more harm than good.

THEATRICAL.

What is Doing and What Is to Be Done in Theatricals Here and Hereabouts.

The very unfair play between the rival managers over "Foul Play," which has been the main theatrical topic of the past week, has resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Harkins from the fight. On Friday Judge Barnard granted an injunction prohibiting any further performance of the drama at the Broadway Theatre. The house was, therefore, closed last night and on Friday evening. The satisfaction to the enjoining party must have been small, for the run of the piece was advertised to close with the week. The case, altogether, began to smell of Barnum, and the very theatrical method adopted by the Court officers in the service of ordinary papers, looked suspiciously like a dodge to obtain a deal of gratis advertising. The only untheatrical incidents of the quarrel appeared to be the tragic shooting of Monday night. The termination of Mr. Harkin's performances leaves the field, "Foul Play," to the management of the New-York Theatre. At that establishment it will be played until further notice. Mrs. Lander's engagement, which is to begin to-morrow night, inaugurates the regular Fall and Winter season at the Broadway Theatre. The company engaged for this period includes Messrs. J. E. Carden, McKee Rankin, J. H. Jack, J. C. Williamson, George Brown, Heild, Beekman, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Miss Ella Turner. The Florences follow Mrs. Lander, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams succeed the Florences, in Mr. John Brougham's new drama of the "Emerald Ring."

Mr. Wheatley has decided not to take any formal leave of the stage for the present. He simply retires from active theatrical management, and after to-morrow night resigns the control of Niblo's Garden to Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, who have obtained a three years' lease of that theatre. These gentlemen, whose enterprise has been the theme of song, will commence their regular dramatic season about the first of November, up to which date *Opera Bouffe* will hold the stage. The new highway drama of "After Dark," by the celebrated literary highwayman of England, is promised as the opening piece. Boucicault has labored hard to secure his right to this unique title. But he has won it. He has waylaid with great success every author carrying a treasure of brains, and has called out, "Stand and deliver" to them all. No less than three hapless victims have bled to fill his new purse "After Dark."

The two hundredth performance of "Humpty Dumpty" will be reached and passed at the Olympic Theatre in the coming week.

Jefferson, who succeeds "Humpty Dumpty" in October, returned to the City from his country Summering last week. He weighs 165 pounds, and is said to be studying *Falstaff*.

The Worrell Sisters, with a selection of their company from the New-York Theatre, commence a short engagement in Troy to-morrow evening. They will produce "The Grand Duchess" and "La Belle Helene." Mr. Ben. Baker, Mr. James Dunn and Mr. Donnelly are with them.

The regular Fall season at Wallack's Theatre will commence about the 20th of September. The opening attraction has not been decided upon yet. There will be no changes in the company of last year beyond the substitution of Mrs. Emily Mestayer, (formerly of Barnum's and the National Theatre, in this City,) for Miss Fanny Morant, who goes for a few months to Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston, and thence to Booth's new house in Twenty-third-street.

The most interesting event of to-morrow will be the opening of Wood's new Museum and Metropolitan Theatre. The museum, or department of curiosities, will open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. The museum proper comprises four floors and galleries, and in and upon these are to be found curiosities of every conceivable character—in mineralogy, pisciculture, ornithology zoölogy, sculpture, painting, science and mechanics. There is considerable classical statuary here, modeled directly after the originals, and in the large open space which extends from the roof to the first floor, forming the "well" around which are the spacious galleries, the automaton Leotard will disport himself. His performances will undoubtedly be received with a great amount of wonder. The theatre of the establishment will be thrown open on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the first thing in order will be an address by Mr. Barnum, who has published a card informing the public of his good will toward the new museum. After Mr. Barnum's speech will come the new English opera (bouffe) troupe, consisting of the Misses Susan and Blanch Galton, Susan Pyne Galton, and Mr. Thomas Whiffin, a tenor of considerable reputation, will appear in two of Offenbach's operas, respectively entitled "Marriage by Lanterns" and "Sixty-six." In the evening the performances will introduce Miss Maggie Mitchell and Mr. J. W. Collier, who will produce and adaptation of a play, from the German, entitled "Lorle, or the Tiny Belle of the Canton," assisted by Miss Mary Wells, Messrs. George Mitchel, G. C. Davenport, Lewis Mestayer, M. C. Daly, Marsden, Thompson and Barnes. Mr. Henderson's English comedy and burlesque troupe, which has just arrived, comes consigned to Mr. Wood, and will succeed Miss Maggie Mitchell. The company consists of Miss Lydia Thompson, (one of the handsomest women now one the stage,) Miss Ada Harland, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Henry A'Beckett (well-known comedian,) Mr. Michael Connolly, musical director, and others.

One of the attractions which Mr. Brougham is said to have in preparation for his new theatre is an original parody, by himself, on Offenbach's "Opheus in Hell."

The Old Bowery Theatre will reopen on Monday night (to-morrow) for the regular season, still under Mr. Freleigh's capable management with a new sensational piece called "Life in the Streets." During the brief intermission a host of carpenters, painters and upholsterers have transformed the old theatre into a new one. Among the many changes that will be welcomed by the majority of the east-siders is that of the pit to a parquet. There is now no theatrical pit in New-York, and the only distinguishing relic of the olden time as regards theatres is the four tier arrangement of the boxes here.

The "openings" for the regular season will take place at the Hall of the San Francisco Minstrels and at the new palace of Kelly & Leon's to-morrow night. In the new piece to be produced at the former the scenery is said to be most gorgeous. At Kelly & Leon's the attraction will be the sensational burlesque "Barber-Blu," which will be presented with the utmost extravagance of scenery and costume.

The gross receipts taken in by the theatres in July, show a dwindling below any returns made for several years:

Olympic	$21,997	Wallack's	$16,337
Broadway	10,196	Bryants' (June)	8,500
Kelly & Leon (June)	5,776	Bryants' (July)	8,200
Kelly & Leon (July)	4,657	New-York Theatre	4,972
Tony Pastor	3,643	Old Bowery	5,474
Niblo's	22,853		

Mdlle. Janauschek has returned to New-York, and will shortly reappear at the Academy of Music.

Another celebrated German tragedian, Mr. Hermann Hendricks, from the Court theatres, has come to this City, and will make his *début* on Tuesday evening at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery. He will play *Duke Albrecht* in a German historical and scenic tragedy. His second appearance will be made as *William Tell*.

Miss Laura Phillips, who has been acting at Wallack's Theatre with Lotta, has written a play which is to be acted here this Winter, "they say."

A coming sensation is the *début* of another Booth on the stage. This time it is Dr. S. S. Booth, the eldest son, by the first wife, of old Junius Brutus. Mr. Booth has been a practicing physician in Philadelphia for some years—so the "*on dit*" goes.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers plays a farewell engagement at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, beginning Aug. 3. At its conclusion she will sail for New-York, appearing at Mrs. Conway's Park Theatre Nov. 9.

A new theatre to be erected on Bush-street, San Francisco, for L. P. Barrett and John McCulloch, will be called the California Theatre. It will be inaugurated on Christmas Eve, and the first dramatic performance will be given on New-Year's Night.

In Boston they will have three "Foul Plays" next week. One by Read, one by Boucicault, one by Robert Jones, Jr.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds adorned the person of Mrs. Barney Williams at a ball recently. The Irish and Yankee drama pays.

A Tyrolese opera troupe, under the management of one Hofer, is among the traveling companies at the South.

In the far West when they play "Camille" now, they call it "Frailty."

In continuation of our directory of companies engaged for the Southern and Western theatres for the next dramatic season we have:

For the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to open 31st inst., Chas. Walcot, Jr., leading man; S. K. Chester, leading heavy and character business; James Taylor, juvenile; E. A. Emerton, walking gentleman; Mr. W. H. Bailey, first old man; Mrs. Charles Walcot, Jr., soubrette; Mrs. W. A. Chapman, first old woman: Mrs. S. K. Chester, walking lady, and Mrs. J. P. Brelsford, second old woman.

For the National Theatre, Washington, to open on the 31st inst., also, Mr. Claude Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Davidge, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George Stoddart, Miss Alice Gray, and Mr. Mordaunt. "Ours" will be the opening play, which will be followed by the "Black Crook," after which the Richings Opera Troupe will favor the Washingtonians for two weeks, and will depart thence for Richmond.

For the National Theatre, Cincinnati, to open also on the 31st, Matthew V. Lingham, stage manager; E. L. Tilton, leading man; Joseph Whiting, H. D. Guion, Frank Pierce, George Lascelles, James O'Neill, J. B. Bradshaw, W. S. Lowry, Major A. S. Lindley, Hector Mackay, A. L. Kennedy, J. M. Charles, William Goshom and Charles Casey. The ladies of the company will embrace Miss Minnie Monk, leading lady; Miss Florence Webster, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Ella Smith, Miss Ada Monk, first chambermaid; Miss Minnie Jenkins, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Miss Bennon, Miss Ella Louis, Miss Helen Stickney, Miss Lu Lacrosse and Miss Jennie Mehen.

Mlle. Tostee will treat the Montreal folk to the "Grand Duchess" to-morrow night.

Mme. Parepa is to return East in October.

Mr. Eddy—dear to the Bowery heart—is in Buffalo.

Maretzek is to give the Chicagoians some music in the latter part of September.

"Foul Play" will be seen in Philadelphia to-morrow night.

The Richings Troupe will appear at the Arch-street Theatre, Sept. 12.

Notes of the Drama Abroad.

Mme. Ristori is resting in Geneva.

Bandman has been sued by an English theatrical agent for a sum agreed upon by the tragedian, to be paid if the agent procured him a London engagement. The engagement was procured, the tragedian made a success, and the agent had to get his money through the court. He got it.

Concert-hall singing pays in London. The "Jolly Jocund Nash," one of the tribe—who also calls himself the "Royal Comic," is at liberty to accept a week's engagement for the sum of £100.

Signor Antonucci, Maretzek's basso, after waiting in vain for the funds promised on his contract with the American director, has accepted an engagement at the San Carlos, Naples.

Coellio, a young tenor with a remarkably fine voice, who has sung with great success in Italy, and with whom Maretzek failed in his arrangements, has just made an engagement with the Theatre Lyrique for three years. This theatre is to be opened under the direction of M. Pasdeloup as the figure head, the real manager being M. Haussmann. An enterprising man is the Préfet of the Seine.

Offenbach has just sent in to the Varieties the partition of his new opera in two acts, the libretto of which is by MM. Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy. A new opera by Flotow is to be produced at Prague in September next. It is entitled "The Two Composers."

In his feuilleton in the *Opinion Nationale* of a late date, M. Alexis Azevedo speaks of the probability of Mme. Alboni's immediate return to the lyrical stage. He heard her a few evenings since, he says, in the duo from "Semiramide," (*Va Superbo,*) with Tamburini, and her singing was marvelous. Her voice, always a superb one, appeared to him to be even fuller, purer and rounder than it was at the height of her theatrical career.

In a handsome drawing-room book, the first volume of which has just made its appearance in Paris, under the title of *Les Etoiles du Chant*, the editor, one of the most competent of the French musical critics, writes thus of the Marquise de Caux: "Patti," he says, "vocalizes from instinct, if I may venture to use the phrase; therefore she cannot be attached to any particular school. Her vocalization is generally *brusque*, passionate and violent; she has not the *sempre legato e portando la voce* of the old Italian school formerly personified by Bosio, and of which Alboni and M. and Mme. Tebebini still offer rare examples. The finish and polish which, after all, impart the charm, are rarely to be encountered in the thousand traits with which the virtuoso surcharges her singing. She aims especially at astonishing by her boldness, and she succeeds better in it than in moving her hearers. She is a nightingale but a nightingale in anger. She never hesitates to "cut" in the operas which she interprets every air which has not the gift to please her and which would fatigue her without adding much to her success. In her quality of virtuoso she has no respect for the masters. The *diva* acts as she sings, with a smile upon her lips. On the stage she does not walk, she flutters; she does not run, but skips. The artist has a personality so accentuated that she rarely succeeds in personifying *Lucia, Linda* or *Rosina*; she remains always Mlle. Patti. We are sometimes astonished that with her vocal audacity the actress does not vary oftener its effects, her inflexions of voice, her gestures, her coquetry. All that is stereotyped."

This criticism, the justness of which every one will appreciate, is by a writer who has always given Mlle. Patti a firm and disinterested support.

Lord Lytton's new play is to be called "The Sea Rover." Bandmann is to act in it.

The *Court Journal* has the following news: "Those who had the good fortune, in other days, to see the dramatic performances in which Messrs. Jerrold, Dickens and John Leech were associated with Mr. Mark Lemon and others in the representation of "Every Man in His Humor," "The Merry Wives," "Not So Bad as We Seem," and some less important dramas, and those who have, in later days, witnessed "The Frozen Deep," as given by the distinguished amateurs, will not need to be told that Mr. Lemon is one of the most accomplished theatrical artists out of the profession. But they will be glad to be told, and so will thousands who know him only as a successful dramatist and as the editor of *Punch*, that Mr. Mark Lemon has been induced to undertake a series of representations of a novel character. Some time in October he will appear before a London audience as the *Sir John Falstaff* of the first of the Shakespearean plays in which that personage is introduced.

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

How the Mountains Stand out Against Ravages of Civilization—How Our Correspondent Got There, and His Experiences on the Road.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS,
Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

I am glad that there is no railroad into the Adirondacks. I am glad that those wild fastnesses are still so wild, that it requires labor, pluck, perseverance and fatigue to reach them, and that the tide of fashionable dissipation recedes before their frowning heights, their dense forests, and their cloud-capped summits. A trip into the mountains, for trout, for deer, for pleasure, or for health, still requires, as it did twenty-five years ago, an abundant capacity for "roughing it," and for one, I devoutly hope, the roads may be no better, the distances no shorter, and the mountains no less impenetrable in the next generation, than now. If they are, the genuine sport of the present day will bring weak stomachs, and will take them away weak as they came; fashionable visitors will drive the rough hunters and tourists to other haunts; and with them will go the trout, the deer and the gray wolves, by whose nightly howl you can yet sleep among the highest peaks of the Adirondacks. Even now the inroads of civilization are yearly making their impress upon the mountains, and one by one these grand hills bare their rocky sides under the unsparing ax of the rapacious lumberman, who first despoils the forest of their chiefest glory, and then despoils the streams of their greatest treasures, with his booms, and his dams, and his everlasting logs, which strew the bed and banks of almost every brook and river and lake from their sources down to their navigable waters.

But there are still some points which hold out against such utilitarian approaches. Still here and there a brook where a half-pound trout can "jump" for a fly without having to jump over a log; still some lakes whose waters lave the sides of mountains, whose dense forests yet secure a retreat for the deer, the wolf and the bear. It is hard work to get to them, and comparatively few essay the task, but may the work become no easier, and if more are to get there let them look up to the requirements of the case, and let not the requirements be brought down to the level of feeble energies. Let the roads be kept open and passable, but an anathema upon him who divests the ride of all its excitement by putting down plank instead of the anti-dyspeptic "corduroy," or who reduces the boulders to the McAdamized smoothness of a boulevard.

My visits to the Adirondacks was the result of finding myself spending several weeks in sight of their highest peaks, a desire to recuperate in the light atmosphere of that elevated region, and a further desire to see how it would seem for a Washington correspondent to find himself fifty miles from a telegraph office, and out of sight of a newspaper. The experience is novel and refreshing, and I am tempted to jot down a few notes thereof, just asking your pardon if they seem somewhat personal, since it is my struggle, through all the rest of the year, to be *impersonal*. It was my fortune to make Gandy Hill, Washington County, the base of my operations, and to have for a companion in my voyage *du corduroy*, the genial, jovial and agreeable pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there, who shall be known in this chronicle as "the Doctor," and whose peculiarity is that he reënforces a capacity for *eating* trout with an excellent capacity for *taking* them—thus complying with the very essential prerequisite in the celebrated recipe for "cooking a hare." Desiring to move at will, and to have the means of transportation always at hand, we engaged horses and a light wagon at our starting point. Now there are two livery stables at Sandy Hill; one is kept by Mr. H. V. Middleworth, and one by "another man." I got my team of the latter. I wish I hadn't. While his duplicity did not defeat the success of the trip, (no thanks to him,) it yet served as a warning to avoid such monuments of lying, and taught me to seek a livery-stable keeper who possessed at least two qualities essential to his business, viz., a knowledge of square dealing and a knowledge of horses, in both of which this fellow proved himself deplorably deficient. But once fairly on the road, and out of reach of the tangled skein of his falsehood, his conduct became by contrast with that of others, a warning example of the possible necessity for a hot hereafter, as well as a prolific resource, when there wasn't better material, for a ludicrous comparison or a ridiculous joke.

You drive from Sandy Hill three miles to the thriving and sprightly village of Glen's Falls, Warren County, which is rising, phœnix-like, from the ashes of its terrible conflagration of four years ago, and which is the largest, liveliest, wealthiest and most active business place between Plattsburg and Troy. Here you strike the plank road leading by the head of Lake George, and through Warrensburg to Chester, twenty-seven miles distant—a good road, kept in excellent repair, on which eight miles an hour is easy driving, and over which Messrs. Putnam & Co. keep moving the most active and most comfortable stage line this side of the Rocky Mountains. I didn't ride in the stages, so I know, you see. It is nine miles from Glen's Falls to Lake George, or Caldwell, one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country, where are located the Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake Hotel, both good places to stay. I may remark, *en passant*, that the former has just been sold by its proprietor, Daniel Gale, Esq., to T. Roessle & Son, formerly of the Delevan House, Albany, for $110,000. It is fortunate that this fine house has fallen into such good hands. Everybody is lamenting that Roessle & Son left the Delevan, since it was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of a young man who would look better if back in his bibs and tucks, instead of trying to keep a hotel on the strength of his name. Albany now badly needs a first-class hotel, but as it is rather out of my way on this trip I'll go on. From Lake George to Chester is eighteen miles, and thirty-two from Fort Edward, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, at which point you leave the cars if you come this way. The road to Chester is a most romantic drive. For half the way it is embowered in the thick foliage of overhanging trees, the sunlight shut out, and the road itself smooth as a pavement, skirts a deep ravine, at the bottom of which tumbles a noisy brook. Warrensburg, six miles from Caldwell, is the end of telegraphic communication. Here the wires literally "run into the ground," and the stage-coach resumes its original functions and becomes the only disseminator of intelligence, that is to say, in a purely physical sense. The village itself is strung along the plank road, but looks clean and thrifty. Its most notable institution is an immense tannery, and the fine residence of the owner thereof is the most sightly edifice in all the country around for many miles. At Chester is a good hotel, which caters for summer boarders, feeds the stage horses, and treats people well. Chester is a pleasant village, and is full of human people. Two incidents occurred here which properly go into this chronicle. When we got our team in the morning the stable-keeper remarked that the "off mare" had got a little "hay seed" in her eye, which inflamed it somewhat, but if we would sponge it frequently during the day, it would soon be all right. So we kept a bandage over it, and "sponged it" as directed all day. At Chester the eye seemed to be growing worse, and having a strong suspicion that it was something more than "hay seed," I called a good "horseman" to examine it. He looked at her eye, and in a twinkling he pulled her jaws apart, and in another breath exclaimed, "If you don't knock them wolf teeth out of her head she'll be blind as a bat in three days." Now here was a pretty "go." A team fresh from a stable, for a ten days' trip, going stone blind the first day. However, desperate cases require desperate remedies, and after consulting still another man skilled in horse-craft, our decision was made. Those teeth had got to come out. I drove to the best blacksmith, unhitched, and prepared for an operation in horse dentistry. I pitied the poor animal as I saw her snout wrung up in the twister, which made her open her mouth wide enough for the blacksmith to put his head in, but I think if I had had her owner in the same position I could have seen his "wolf teeth" knocked out without the slightest twinge of my feelings. But with hammer and cold chisel the vulcanite operation was performed in less time than it takes to tell it, and two queer-looking teeth were pulled out, which, as the blacksmith said, had "no more business in a horse's mouth than that ar' iron," pointing to a crowbar. In two hours the mare's eye was perceptibly better; in two days she was well. I have those teeth carefully wrapped up, and shall present them to the owner when he presents his bill. The other incident at Chester was something in the fish line. We had now begun to get far enough up to find good fishing grounds. Over to our left two miles is "Friends' Lake," noted for its pickerel, where one of the "Doctor's" Elders was spending the week. Twelve miles northeast is Lake Pharoah, noted for trout and other fish, and all around are streams which look as though there ought to be trout in them. The landlord of the hotel, Downs, having learned our mission, regaled us with lugubrious reports of the bad luck of parties who had come out from the Adirondacks with no fish; that the stagant water in the Boreas River had killed them all in that stream, and the probability was that we wouldn't get any trout. He then invited us back to his refrigerator and showed us a dozen speckled beauties, all ready to be laid with their pork and meal, which he said were "caught out of a stream near by, by a little boy that fished for him." All of which we construed into an invitation to stay and try it. But somehow our faith was not strong enough. We found that the stream "near by" whence the trout purported to come, had a saw-mill on it, and sawdust and trout can't exist in the same water. There were other circumstances that unsettled our faith in such trout coming out of such water, and we finally concluded that those fish were being used for "bating" purposes, and started for Pottersville, six miles distant, wondering "where Downs did get those trout," which question still remains unsolved. We reached Pottersville at 6 o'clock, after a very leisurely day's drive, being but thirty-six miles from our starting point. The village is situated at the foot of Schroon Lake, nestled among high hills or mountains on all sides, rendering its locality extremely picturesque and inviting. At Chester you leave the plank and take the "dirt road." Within three miles of Pottersville you begin a long ascent of a mile and a half, which brings you to the top of a high ridge, from whence we obtained two magnificent landscape views, the equal of which I have not seen since I accompanied the lamented Reno's Division across the Middletown Valley to the sharp battle of South Mountain, which presaged the victory of Antietam. These two views repaid us amply not only for the day's ride, and for the vexations which had preceded us at the top of the hill. We asked a young man who had just come up from the other side, "How far to Pottersville?" "Two miles," said he. On going down we found he had just doubled the distance. At the village we found very excellent accommodations at the Pottersville Hotel, kept by Messrs. Locke & Cheney, where the line of Putnam's stages terminates, and another takes up the passengers for Schroon Lake, nine miles distant. As this is the place where the two routes to the Adirondacks diverge, one going by way of Schroon Lake and Root's, and the other by way of Minerva and Hewitt's, we concluded to halt here one day, try the fishing in the immediate vicinity, and determine which route to take in going in. Of our adventures and experiences thereafter, more in my next. CYMON.

VIRGINIA.

Grand Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting—Interesting Proceedings—Speeches by Gen. Wickham, Gov. Wells and Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

The Republican Party of this city and vicinity had a grand procession and meeting yesterday, to ratify the nominations of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The preparations, which were on a very extensive scale, had been making for several days before hand, under the auspices of Mr. L. S. Dudley, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is called a "carpet-bagger" by the "immaculates." Every effort was made to secure some prominent orators from the North, and Mr. Chas. Sumner and others were pressed to attend, but could not come. John Minor Botts was announced to speak, but on the morning of this eventful day it was announced that he had not recovered sufficiently from his recent "severe indisposition" to attend the meeting, or even to send a letter. There are people who think that he is displeased with the action of Gen. Grant in not removing rebel officers, and that with Hunnicutt and other "natives," he has determined to take no part in the contest. Indeed, it was feared that owing to the dissensions in the ranks, growing out of the bad feeling which exists between the indigenous Republicans and the exotics, the demonstration would be a complete failure, but the sequel showed that however much the white members of the party may quarrel and wrangle over the offices, the negroes are still a unit for Radicalism in Virginia. They still believe that their only hope is in the continual success of that party, and that its defeat will be equivalent to their return to bondage, or something a great deal worse.

The morning opened finely, although the sky for awhile threatened rain. There was great bustle in the neighborhood of Republican headquarters, a hurrying to and fro of mounted marshals and their aids, decorated with sashes of red, and sashes of white, and sashes of blue, while their horses were caparisoned in silver and gold. All the Republican Clubs in the city were assembled at their several rooms, ready to march when the hour should arrive to the place of rendezvous at the corner of Main and Twenty-first streets, in the lower portion of the city. At 11 o'clock the line was formed at this point, where the city clubs, a number of organizations from the neighboring counties and delegations of white Republicans from all parts of the city, in the main members of the late Convention, had assembled. The procession, headed by the Grand Marshal, Gen. West, late of the army, and his aids, Mr. George Rye, State Treasurer, L. S. Dudley, Collector of Customs, Mr. J. H. Humphreys, H. H. Watts, Jr., son of the Governor, and several other prominent personages, among them one or two colored men, moved up Main-street *en route* for the "City Springs Park," in the upper portion of the city. The fine post band enlivened the occasion with martial strains—played at the head of the column, while at intervals along the line were bands of discordant sound and banners of strange device. The procession was not very long drawn out, and would not have counted more than fifteen hundred all told. The rank and file was composed entirely of negroes. I did not see a single white man on foot in the line. The white managers and dignitaries were all either mounted or in carriages. The right of the pageant was made up of the various colored societies and *quasi* military organizations, in regalia or uniform, and a great feature, next to a superfluity of tinsel, gold lace and gaudy colors, was a superabundance of flashing swords and sabres in the hands of the colored marshals and military, which shows the bent of their chivalric inclinations, begat perhaps of birth and breeding. The left of the column was brought up by what is usually denominated the rag-tag and bob-tail—being composed in the main of country darkies, regular plantation hands, who differ as widely as the poles from your regular city "dandy Jims." These had paid no attention to dress whatever—and had not even blacked their boots or curled their hair—and I doubt if all had washed their faces. But there was a certain something in their bearing, a kind of nonchalance, an air of recklessness and boldness about them that called to mind the *sans culottes* of Paris, and made one think what terrible work they might be capable of were the dormant devil in their natures once aroused and their worser passions inflamed to madness. In the centre of this uncouth aggregation of humanity was a large wagon, on which were, drawn by four horses, a loom, a plow, an anvil and several other implements of industry. Banners with all sorts of mottoes and devices were scattered thickly along the line. There was one which attracted considerable attention, as much, no doubt, from the singularity of the subject as from the artistic elegance of its design and finish. A long, lean and lank figure in blue, supposed to represent an inhabitant from the North, bearing in his hand a carpet-bag labeled, "$300,000," is startling a venerable planter, one of the oldest kind of old fogies, with the astounding proposition to purchase a few of his paternal acres! This picture ought to be secured at once for the Academy of Arts in your City. It would take the premium at the exhibition. A few of the inscriptions on the banners were: "Better talk horse than talk treason;" "Lee did not, and Seymour cannot beat Grant;" "We are coming, Johnny Rebs., 300,000 more;" "God, Grant and Victory;" "Grant and Peace—Blair and War;" "Let's have Peace."

The procession arrived without let or hindrance at the City Springs about 1 o'clock, and the meeting was at once organized by calling Capt. J. H. Platte, of Petersburg, to the chair, who made a few remarks, expressing the hope that the next time the great body of men before him might meet it would be in November, to rejoice over the election of Grant and Colfax. A series of resolutions, indorsing the nominees of the party, the Reconstruction acts, the Chicago platform, the sacredness of the national debt and the inviolability of the rights of the colored race, were then read and adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Gov. H. H. Wells was then introduced, and proceeded to speak to the vast assemblage, not one-fourth part of whom could hear his voice, much less what he said. The Governor praised Grant for his heroism and patriotism, and denounced Blair, who had been nominated to please the Southern Democrats. God help the South, he said, if the latter were elected. The only ground of his election was that infamous letter, in which he had declared the whole reconstruction legislation of Congress unconstitutional, and that it ought to be overthrown by the bayonet. What protection would there be for the colored men if he were elected? None. And yet they were constantly being told that the Conservatives were their best friends; and not only so, but they were busy circulating reports that the colored men were forming Democratic Clubs and going over to the enemy. He pronounced this statement an unmitigated falsehood, and knew that all present would back him in the assertion. ["That we will."] In alluding to the threats made by the Virginians that if the negroes did not vote with them they should be driven from the country, he pronounced it most monstrous and infamous. He could with difficulty believe that the sons of the old State that had given Washington, Jefferson and Madison to the country could be capable of uttering such a sentiment. He was certain that no gentleman would. The colored people had been praised throughout the world for their bearing toward their masters during the war, when not only their property but their families were intrusted to their keeping, and he challenged any one to say that they had ever even drawn a knife against their owners or their families. ["That's so."] The colored men of the South were now on trial before the world, and every friend of humanity, he said, was eagerly watching to see how they would comport themselves—whether they would stand by those who had given them freedom and equality before the law, or sell their birth-rights for a mess of pottage, and sink themselves into a worse slavery than that from which they had been delivered. They would do this if they followed the selfish advice of their old masters, and went over to them and the Democracy. The Conservatives used to try to bring the colored men over to them by threats, but now they pat their woolly heads and coax them. "Will you walk into my parlor," said the spider to the fly. As for the Republicans, he would freely confess that they wanted the votes of the colored men, because there were very few besides them in the South that could be relied upon, and the only safety for the race was in the bosom of that great party. The Governor next took up the carpet-bag question, and gloried in being one of that grand army of civilization and humanity. The only difference between a carpet-bagger and a conservative native, was that the former told the negroes they had the rights appertaining to all men, while the latter told them they had no rights at all. But if it were known that a "carpet-bagger" had $10,000 in his pocket—these Virginians—noble Virginians, descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors—would run after him to the ends of the earth. Counseling his hearers to stand together, avoid all bickerings, and present a united front to the enemy, if they would secure the State of Virginia to the Republican Party, Gov. Wells retired, being warmly applauded.

Gen. Williams C. Wickham, who commanded a cavalry brigade in the Confederate army to the close of the war, next took the stand. He is a tall, portly man, but quite rough in appearance, unshaven and unshorn, wearing a slouch hat, and looking every inch the sturdy yeomanly farmer that he is, and the brave and persevering soldier that he was. The General was not very popular with the rank and file of the army; in fact, the boys disliked him very much for his severity; all join in saying that he was as brave in action as he was rude in speech. His appearance was hailed with delight and enthusiasm by the negroes, for it is not every day they can catch a live General of the rebel army—few such big fish come to their despised nets. He read his speech from the manuscript. It was not very lengthy, and what he said was to the point. He alluded to his own disfranchisement, but cared nothing for that so the country could be restored to peace and prosperity. He had fought the disunionists before the war broke out, as long as he could, and then, finding that it was impossible to prevent war, in the language of a brave General (Lee) of the Confederate army, whom he looked upon as second only to Gen. Grant himself, he "did what he thought was his duty to his State," he took up arms to repel invasion, and fought the fight through to the end, determined to abide the issue. At the surrender of Lee he laid down his arms, with the honest determination to return to his allegiance to the Union which he had always loved. He had in 1861 held the same views for which he was now called a scalawag. If scalawag meant a man sincerely anxious for speedy reconstruction, and who believes that the election of Gen. Grant was the speediest way to accomplish that object—then he was a scalawag. He would rather be called a scalawag than a Democrat, for the rule of no party had been so disastrous to the country as that of the Democratic Party. The election of Grant and Colfax meant peace—that of Seymour and Blair an indefinite prolongation of the war. He held that the majorities in the Southern States which had framed their Governments, would have the right to resist with arms their overthrow by the General Government, and therefore the attempt to do so would plunge our beloved country into another war more horrible than the last. If anything can bring these States back into the Union the Reconstruction laws will. He had held from the first that these States were out of the Union, and therefore that we stood in the condition of a conquered territory and subjugated people, and that we had no rights, but such as the conqueror might see fit to give to the conquered. The first terms offered by Congress were the best, and the Southern States will never get any better than the last. But for Andrew Johnson and his "policy" these terms would have been accepted and we should now have been in the Union. He was in favor of the election of Grant because it would forever break down the Democratic Party and bring everything to rights. The election of the Republican candidates would open a new page in the history of America; it would reconcile all factions, cement broken friendships and reëstablish sundered ties. He was opposed to any division of parties on the score of race or color, and did not believe that any such result would flow from the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored men. The General was enthusiastically applauded at every point he made, and retired amid a deafening salvo of cheers.

Fields Cook, a colored preacher, followed. He gave a deplorable picture of the condition of affairs in Richmond, and said if Seymour and Blair were elected, all Republicans, white and black, would have to become carpet-baggers and emigrate from the South.

He was followed by J. H. Clements, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Whittlesey, of the Alexandria *State Journal*, but the hour for closing the mail admonishes me to be brief, and I regret to cut these two distinguished carpet-baggers off with a mere mention. The city was in the hands of the colored men and women all day. They swarmed like droves of sheep in every avenue, but there was no disturbance of any kind, thanks to the mutual forbearance of both races. KAPPA.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

His Interview with the Rebel Generals at White Sulphur Springs—They Think the South would be Satisfied if Rebels were Restored to Power.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a letter dated White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 27, says that while there Gen. Rosecrans addressed a letter to Gen. Lee and others, in which he states he came there of his own accord, in the interest of his country, to get from the Confederate leaders in the late war, in whom the North knows the South has perfect confidence, a full expression of their views upon the political questions of the day, and he hoped and expected it would be such a one as would materially aid in the reconstruction of our common country upon a basis of permanent peace and prosperity. In this letter he propounded sundry inquiries to Gen. Lee, among which were: Whether we can hope for any permanent peace and prosperity under the present Congressional plan of reconstruction, which surrenders to the control of negroes and a few whites nearly all of the Southern States? Whether, if the whites were all enfranchised and given the control of the South, they would treat the negroes justly and kindly? &c. Gen. Rosecrans requested Gen. Lee to confer with other leading Southern Generals and civilians, and obtain their views in connection with his own.

A careful and well digested statement was prepared and addressed to Gen. Rosecrans in reply to his letter. All the parties to the conference signed it, and others are expected to. After Gen. Lee's name name that of Gen. Beauregard, and the signature of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is the third on the list.

Gen. Lee, in his reply, states that he believes the people of the South sincerely desire peace and a restoration of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the Governments of the States of the South remained in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men representing her intelligence are disfranchised. He *believes if the whites of the South were relieved of all political disabilities and thereby given ascendency*, they would, if left to themselves, treat the negroes with kindness, forbearance and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the questions of slavery and secession as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to reëstablish the one or to again try the other.

It is the unanimous wish, says Gen. Lee, of the Southern people that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. The people of the South have the greatest interest in having a good and stable Government that will protect them in their rights and their property, under which they may go to work, that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and children.

The reply covers five pages, and reasserts substantially the declarations of the Conservative Convention of the South.

Gen. Rosecrans was particularly jubilant, and though anxious to go North with a paper in which he may feel a patriotic pride, he still lingered to bid adieu to the many friends of both sexes he made during his sojourn here.

Gen. Rosecrans, in noticing an article which has just appeared in one of the newspapers, with the heading "Rosecrans' Mission to the White Sulphur Springs," has addressed the editor a note, complaining of the unkindness of its tone and temper, and untruthfulness of its assertions of fact. He concludes as follows:

"If you desire to deal fairly, permit me through your columns to say to your readers, and to all who love our country, that my 'mission' was one of my own conception, and was inspired by a most earnest desire for the welfare of this nation, for which I am as willing to lay down my life as any one who lives beneath our flag. No party had anything to do with it; no individual. I alone am responsible, and any information you have received to the contrary is erroneous."

Southern Views of his Visit to White Sulphur Springs.

From the Columbus (Ga.,) Enquirer, Aug. 26.

Certainly Gen. Rosecrans would have no difficulty in obtaining from any representative Southern man assurances on this point [the finality of the abolition of slavery] as strong as might be desired. The several State Conventions and Legislatures of the South, elected by the white men since the close of the war, have united in announcing their acceptance of this fact as one of its settlements, in language that could not be misunderstood. They signified no approval of the means and manner by which the abolition was effected, but they acquiesced in the fact without reservation. No Democrat or Conservative in the South contemplates or demands a restoration of slavery, and the Radicals only charge it upon them with a view to exciting the passions of ignorant whites at the North and negroes at the South, and influencing them to vote the Radical ticket.

It is not unreasonable that the Democrats of the North should want such assurances from Southern men, to be used in refutation of Radical falsehoods. But we cannot understand why Gen. Rosecrans—just appointed Minister to Mexico, and on the eve of his departure for that country—should be delegated to the White Sulphur Springs to attend a conference on such a subject, or should undertake of his own motion.

The Conference as Affecting Mexico.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Aug. 28.

The Northern journals all seem to be in a muddle about the Springs conference between Gen. Rosecrans and the late Confederate Generals. We believe that the design was to feel the pulse of the South, through these representative men, with the view of ascertaining to what extent this section could be enlisted in a project for the political redemption of Mexico, the acquisition of a portion of her territory, and the reunion, in sympathy and affection, of the two sections of our own country. It is very well known that the war with Mexico was fought chiefly by Southern troops; that the scheme for the annexation of what she claimed to be a portion of her territory was conceived by one Southern President and consummated by another. We may add, moreover, that all the filibustering expeditions for revolutionizing that country have originated in the South, which section has been regarded always as more favorable to the annexation of Mexico than the North. This may therefore be regarded as a good time to offer the South an opportunity of extending her territory toward the Pacific, for the double purpose of "enlarging the area of freedom" as the politicians used to say, and of uniting the people of both sections in a common purpose. The Administration having gone heavily into the real estate business, and purchased a large territory on our northern frontier; why may it not stretch out its Briarian arms southward, and thus labor to preserve the old balance of power in the Republic? We verily believe that some such ulterior object is foreshadowed by this recent movement, and think that time will develop it.

The Order of Events—What Do They Mean?

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 29.

Gen. Rosecrans comes to Utica and is closeted several days with Horatio Seymour. He goes directly to Washington and hobnobs with Andrew Johnson and his admirers. From there he goes to White Sulphur Springs, where he meets Lee, Beauregard, Stephens, Letcher and other ex-Confederate notables, who assemble in secret conclave. The next we hear of him with a proclamation in his pocket, signed by these worthies, the contents of which, we are told, are soon to be made known through the Democratic Committee at Washington. The sympathies and affiliations manifested in this transaction are significant and worthy of a little calm consideration by Northern voters, whatever the contents of the forthcoming proclamation may reveal.

A Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

The Coshocton (Ohio) *Democrat* having interpolated a word in a sentence of Henry Ward Beecher's letter to the Boston *Advertiser* which perverted the meaning, the editor of the Coshocton *Republican* wrote to Mr. Beecher on the subject, and received the following reply:

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 13, 1868.

DEAR SIR: You ask me whether I wrote the following sentence:

"Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the closing sentence of a letter to the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, utters an honest sentiment in the following. 'There will be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged (Democratic) honesty and plausible craft.'"—*Coshocton Democrat.*

I did *not*. The word (Democratic) was interpolated by the editor of the paper from which it comes on purpose to deceive his readers. I regard Grant as an upright, honest man of good administrative skill—the very man to be President in times which require steadiness, clear sense, kindness and tried patriotism. I not only believe that he will be President, but that his civil administration will be as remarkable as his military career.

Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he, who through all the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts. I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fifth Assembly District Boys in Blue Grant and Colfax Club.

The Fifth Assembly District Boys in Blue Club met last night at No. 100 Prince-street, it being a regular meeting of the Club. Major Wm. Edwards, the President, was in the chair, and Mr. O. B. Robinson was Secretary. A committee was appointed to organize a military company. The Committee on Rooms reported that they had permanently engaged the room at No. 100 Prince-street, now occupied by them, for the campaign. Dr. Moore made a short address, and the Club adjourned to the Fifth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club meeting at No. 176 Spring-street, where an informal assemblage takes place every Saturday night.

Democracy Going to Albany.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County held a private meeting at their headquarters in Court-street, Brooklyn, last evening, and resolved to go up to Albany on a boat chartered for the purpose, on Tuesday night, accompanied by as many of the friends of Hon. Henry C. Murphy as feel disposed to go and help to promote his interest as candidate for Governor in the Convention which meets on Wednesday, the 2d of September. The leading spirits of the Brooklyn Democracy are determined that if their claims cannot receive just consideration at the hands of the Convention, they will make such a demonstration as will convince New-York and country delegates that they can exhibit as much earnestness and enthusiasm in behalf of their candidate as any other political body in the State.

Democratic Primary Meetings.

Meetings of the Democratic electors of this City and County, took place last night for the purpose of electing one delegate and one alternate delegate from each Assembly District to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Albany next Wednesday. Each ward elected a corresponding number of delegates to those they had in the Tammany Hall General Committee.

The delegates will meet to-morrow at noon in Tammany Hall, for consultation and organization, and at the Delavan House, Albany, on Tuesday, at 9 in the morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New Invention.—A Newarker named Franz Vester has constructed a patent safety coffin, which is intended to provide a way of escape to those who have been buried during suspended animation. On Tuesday next he will give an exhibition of its working before the State, county and city officials. He will get into his patent coffin, be buried as people generally are, covered over securely with earth, and after a burial of about two hours, will rise without any assistance.

Fires.—Two fires occurred in Hudson City yesterday. They are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, from the fact that both occurred about the same time, and in houses nearly opposite each other. Flames first burst out of a carpenter's shop, and the engines had just extinguished them, when fire was seen to issue from Beekman's stable, in Clinton-avenue, near Griffith-street. It was burned down, at a loss to the owner of about $1,000.

Alleged Robbery.—At noon, yesterday, a horse attached to Mr. E. Dorman's wagon ran away. The owner was thrown out and his money book lost. Robert Magee, a huckster, subsequently picked up the book, and handed it to Mr. Dorman, who, on examination, found $14 missing. A girl having seen Magee put something into his pocket, he was arrested.

Political.—The Ninth Ward Grant and Colfax Club of Newark were presented last evening with a beautiful banner by the ladies of the ward, as an evidence of their loyalty....A handsome silk flag, trimmed with gold fringe, six by nine feet dimensions, has just been manufactured by Brown & Co., of Newark, as a present from Mr. Cornelius Walsh to the Grant and Colfax Legions of that city.

Forgery.—Col. Wm. Egan Rogers made a complaint, yesterday morning, before Judge Aldridge, of Hudson City, in which he charged a young man named Henry Clay Keennan with having forged a check for $66. Keennan has been arrested, and will be committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York.

Inquest.—Coroner White, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a five-year old boy, son of Patrick Reilly, of Hudson City. The deceased fell into a stone quarry adjoining his house, and the place being full of water at the time, was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Alleged Larceny.—A man named Thomas, a printer, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a row-boat and two small sails. They were found in his possession. He is detained in custody.

Paterson and Newark Railroad.—Before the first of next January trains will be running regularly on this road. A large force of men are already at work on it.

Horse Railroad.—The Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad will be in operation shortly. Rails and sleepers are already scattered over portions of the road.

Coal.—About 150,000 tons of coal are consumed annually in Newark.

Wigwam.—The new Republican wigwam at Newark will be 140 feet long by 50 feet wide, and accommodate 3,000 persons. The main entrance is to be on Broad-street.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of Aug. 27 says: "From all sections of the State we are receiving the most cheering intelligence. Judge Pearson's letter is working wonders among the Conservative and peace-loving men of the State. While we can hear of no desertions from our own ranks, the peace Conservatives are leaving the war party in shoals and flocking to the banner of Grant and Colfax. Set down Grant's majority in North Carolina at not less than 40,000."

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturers' price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and Boiling done.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

Lowe.—In Factoryville, Staten Island, on Friday evening, Aug. 28, James A. Lowe, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at Factoryville this day, (Sunday,) the 30th inst., at 12½ P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey-st. at 8½, 10 and 11½ A. M.

Mott.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock, Sarah C., wife of Samuel D. Mott, aged 44 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

Raymond.—At Giffords, S. I., on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, Eliza Ann Raymond, widow of Henry Raymond, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son, S. K. Raymond, at Gifford's Station, Staten Island Railroad, at 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 31. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock.

Robins.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, George W. Robins, aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Simons.—On Friday morning, Aug. 28, Esther Sophia, second daughter of Hannah and Henry Simons, aged 16½ years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, from No. 267 West 39th-st.

Sturges.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, in the 42d year of his age, Charles D. Sturges.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, L. L. Sturges, No. 116 East 19th-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Simons.—Members of the Broadway Synagogue are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Esther Sophia, daughter of Henry and Hannah Simons, from her late residence, No. 267 West 39th-st., this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock.

M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

Smith.—In Goshen, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 28, Ida Maria, eldest daughter of John J. and Henrietta Smith, aged 12 years and 16 days.

Funeral from Grace Church, Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Whiting.—On Friday, Aug. 28, of consumption, Emma, wife of John J. Whiting, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 105 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE CHILD'S ALBUM.—LITERALLY FULL of pictures, with simple reading. No nursery, no house with little folks, should be without one. Price, $1 75.

R. TURNER, No. 596 Broadway, and all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock; children's meeting, addresses and singing 3 to 4. Rev. Mr. Van Meter has returned from Europe and will give an account of some of the institutions he visited in Great Britain and on the Continent. Day School, 9 to 12; dinner, 12 to 1; school, 1 to 3; prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 8½.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., Rector. Summer Services.—Sundays—Holy Communion, 7 A. M., except on the last Sunday of the month, then at 10½ A. M.; also on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Other Days—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—STREET preaching, SUNDAY, in the tent, 72d-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. George J. Mingins; at the corner of Columbia and Houston sts., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; in Greene-st., near Canal, by Rev. David Mitchell, at 5 P. M.; also, in Elizabeth-st., near Broome, by Rev. Geo. Sheldrake, at 4 P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. Pearne, Presiding Elder at Memphis, Tenn., at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. E. F. Remington, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2¾ P. M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Union Temperance Society connected with the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land will hold a public meeting in the open air at the junction of Grand-st. and East Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3½ P. M. There will be an interesting discourse, together with singing.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, the indefatigable Superintendent of City Missions, who has labored faithfully and earnestly in the absence of the Pastor, will preach for the last time at 10½ o'clock, SABBATH MORNING.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. David Hopkins.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., near Elizabeth, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Speakers for August 30—Geo. H. Hansell, A. J. Chadsey, M. D., and Charles P. Goodwin; singing under the direction of G. W. Hillman, Esq.; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshipping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. Uriah Scott, Rector.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, may be expected to preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

THE COMING KINGDOM OF GOD.—The Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nature of God's Kingdom and the Time and Manner of its Advent.*

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Rev. Dr. Kingsbury will administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Services at 10½ A. M.; also preaching at 7¾ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—(REV. J. S. Holme, D. D., Pastor)—Chapel corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Bible Class at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Sunday School Concert at 7¾ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st.—Antonio Arrighi, the converted Italian, will preach in this church Aug. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. Delematyr, of Sands-st., Brooklyn; at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, on *The Order of the General Judgment.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Open-air service adjoining the church at 5 P. M. All welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D., of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SUNDAY, 30TH INST., PREACHING AT the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. P. Graves. Evening, at 7¾, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, D. D., of St. Louis.

BETHANY CHAPEL—CORNER 84TH-ST. and Broadway.—Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; seats free.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UP-TOWN chapel to let on Sunday evenings; has a good organ, a reading desk, and is comfortably seated. Apply at TRENOR'S Lyric Hall, No. 743 6th-av., New-York.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. James E. Homans, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 30.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. D. Mathews, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND CHURCH, TERMINUS of the horse car railroad. Rev. Mr. Orchard, of Greenfield, is expected to preach SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PREACHING IN WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church on SUNDAY, 30th, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Prof. Condit, of Auburn.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 29, 1868.

$55,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114¾	100	Quick. Min......	21½
20,000	5-20s, C., '64..b3	110	100	do.....2d call	21⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.. '65....	111¾	100	Atlantic Mail......	19⅞
10,000	U.S.5-20s, C., '68.	108¾	100	Pacific Mail......	101⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C..........	108⅞	65	Adams Ex. Co....	48
5,000	do..........	108¾	200	Wells-Fargo Ex....	24½
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new....	63¾	100	do..........	24¼
2,000	do..........	63¾	100	do.....bet. call	24⅜
50,000	do..........	63¾	100	N. Y. Cen..........	125¾
1,000	do.....2d call	63¾	100	do.....2d call	125⅝
40,000	do..........	63½	100	do..........	126
4,000	N.C.6s, x-c....	71¾	50	Erie R..........	47¾
20,000	do..........	71¾	100	do..........	47¾
25,000	do.....2d call	71	200	do..........	47⅝
21,000	Missouri 6s, bet call....	92¾	100	do..........	47¼
20,000	do.....2d call	92⅞	25	do..........	48
4,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue, bet. call	92⅜	200	do.....bet. call	46¾
1,000	Erie 1st M....	104	200	do..........	46⅝
4,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s..	112	100	Hud. R. R..........	140
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	38	Norw. & Worces R.	91
4,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94¾	21	Reading R..........	90⅞
1,000	do..........	95	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	85¾
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	87⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d..	89	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf....	83
1,000	Mich. So. S.F. B.	101	100	do.....2d call	83¼
2,000	do..........	100¾	15	Pan. R..........	368
15	Met. Bank..........	128¾	1600	Chi. & R. I..........	101¾
27	Fourth Nat. B....	104¾	100	Tol., W. & W....	63¾
7	Del. & Hud. Ca....	127	100	P., F. W. & C....	108⅜
12	do..........	126¾	99	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	84
100	do.....bet. call	126⅞	100	do.....2d call	84¾
100	do.....2d call	127	45	Chic. & Alton R.	144
			100	Ohio & M. R....	29¾
			74	Del., L. & W. 2d call	118
			10	do..........	119
			17	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	81

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$35,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C..........	114¾	43,500	5-20s, C, '65....	112
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64..........	110¼	10,000	5-20s, C. '65, new.	108¾
160,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67....	108¾	53,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C..........	108
50,000	do..........	108¾	50,000	do..........	108¾
			10,000	5-20s, C, '62....	114⅜
			500	do.....small	114¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Wells-Fargo Ex....	24¾	500	Tol., W. & W....	63¾
600	do..........	24½	100	do..........	64
1600	Pac. Mail.....s90	99¾	100	Ohio & Miss....	[illegible]
100	do..........	102	200	do..........	[illegible]
400	N. Y. Cen..........	125¾	200	do..........	[illegible]
300	Erie R..........	47¾	100	M. So. & N. I....	[illegible]
300	do..........	46⅞	200	do..........	[illegible]
200	do.....s5	46¾	300	do..........	[illegible]
100	do.....b3	46⅞	100	do.....s10	[illegible]
400	do.....s10	46⅝	100	do.....b3	[illegible]
800	do.....s3	46⅝	1000	Clev. & Pitts....	87
100	Hud. Riv. R.....s60	138	500	Chic., R. I. & P....	[illegible]
300	Alt. & T. H.....b10	42	500	do..........	[illegible]
100	Mil. & St. P....	78¾	100	do..........	[illegible]
100	do..........	78	100	do.....b60	[illegible]
200	do..........	77¾	100	Chi. & N.W. R..b10	83¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	83¾	500	do..........	83⅝
100	do..........	83⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P.b15	83¾
400	do..........	84	300	do..........	83¾
300	do..........	84⅛	200	do.....b3	83¾
300	P., F. W. & C....	108⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, x-c..	63½	100	Erie R. Pf....	70
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new..	63⅝	100	do..........	70¾
16,000	do..........	63⅝	100	Reading R....	91
100	Adams Ex....	48¼	200	do..........	[illegible]
300	Quicksilver....	21½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	[illegible]
100	Pacific Mail....	101⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	108¾
100	do..........	101½	100	Ohio & M....	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel....	34¾	300	M. S. & N. I....	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	126	300	Clev. & Tol....	[illegible]
100	do..........	125¾	300	do..........	101
100	do.....b10	126¾	1800	Chic., R. I. & P....	[illegible]
300	Erie R..........	46⅞	500	do.....b10	102
100	do.....b30	46¾	100	do..........	[illegible]
300	do.....s3	46½	1400	do..........	102¼
300	do.....s10	46⅝	200	do.....c	102
300	do..........	46⅞	100	do..........	[illegible]
100	Hud. River R....	139	100	do.....s5	102
100	do..........	138¾	1000	do.....b10	102
300	do..........	140	1100	do..........	[illegible]
100	do..........	138¾	800	do..........	[illegible]
100	do.....s60	139	100	Chi. & N.W....	[illegible]
100	do.....b10	139	200	Chic. & N.W. Pf....	83
100	do.....s60	138¾	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	22¾

SATURDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

As usual on Saturday, Money has been very easy on call to-day at 3@4 ℘ cent. as the governing rates. To the more extensive dealers in the Public Funds round sums were offered freely at the lower figure. The Street demand was quite moderate. From mercantile borrowers the inquiry for aid was also light, and on strictly private business paper the rates were 6@6½ ℘ cent. per annum. The Government office closed the week with a cash reserve of $92,163,852, against $85,876,692 the preceding Saturday, and $84,290,221 week ending with Aug. 15. These figures show an increase of $6,287,160 in the Gold and Currency balances of the office during the week just ended. The receipts of the office on Saturday were $1,011,698, and the disbursements $636,649. The City Banks, in their returns of this week, show less important changes than on the preceding weekly exhibit. The deposits are down $6,100,759; the legal tender reserve is off $2,000,269; and the specie hoard is $2,819,573 lower than last week. The decrease in these items, on the present showing, is mainly accounted for by the extensive transfers through the week of Coin and Currency to the Sub-Treasury, which has added, as indicated above, over six and one-fourth millions to its cash balances within the week, in preparation for the augmented September disbursements. The banks have reduced their loan averages, $3,465,055, and their circulation, $25,488 since making the former returns. The City Bank clearances for the week have been $480,785,066, and the resulting balances, $19,445,527.

The Gold market has been comparatively steady, the extremes having been 144⅜ and 145⅛, and the closing quotation 144⅝, against 144⅜ last evening. The demand for Coin has been less urgent, even for Custom-house purposes, and the dealings in the Gold Room have been spiritless. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances were $42,201,000, and the resulting balances, $1,785,335 in Coin, and $2,626,864 in Currency. There were no considerable exports of Specie reported. The total shipments for the week were only $492,034. The *Alaska* from Aspinwall delivered $502,376 of treasure from California. Government disbursed Coin Interest to the amount of $23,000 during that day, and $165,000 within the week. The September Coin Interest disbursements on account of the Ten-forty loan will commence on Tuesday next. The receipts from Customs were $350,000 for the day, and $3,106,000 for the whole week; with an aggregate importation of foreign goods and merchandise reported of $6,198,507, against $6,644,290 the preceding week. The Foreign Exchange market has been very tame to-day, the nominal quotations of Bankers' Sterling having been 108¾@109⅛ for sixty-day and 109⅝@109⅞ for three days' sight drafts.

Business at the Stock Boards and in the Street was practically at an end early in the afternoon. The Public Funds were in good demand, and the earlier dealings indicated a stronger range of prices, particularly for old 1865 Five-twenties, and the Coupon Ten-forties, in which a sharp rise was noted on an active inquiry, the former selling up to 112@112⅛, and the latter to 109⅛@109¼. The 1862, new 1865, 1867, and 1868 Five-twenties were less brisk than on Friday, and not offered in any considerable amounts. The strict dealings, subsequent to the adjournment of the second session (the last on Saturday, under the Summer arrangements,) of the Government Board, were very limited, and of an irregular character, involving few and inconsiderable actual transfers of bonds.

A firmer and moderately active market was reported for Railway and Miscellaneous Share property as a whole. The chief exception was the Erie speculation, which was again seriously depressed, by quite extensive offerings, largely for effect. There was increased buoyancy in New-York Central, Hudson River, Pittsburg, Rock Island, and St. Paul Preferred and Common stocks. The later afternoon transactions indicated rather less firmness on the general list. The closing quotations compare as follows with the final prices of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..........	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	108⅜	108⅜
American Gold Coin..........	144⅜	144⅝
Bills on London, 60 days..........	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	63⅛	63⅝
Virginia Bonds, old..........	55	55
Missouri Bonds..........	92⅝	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old..........	72	71½
New-York Central..........	125⅛	125¾
Erie Railway..........	47¼	46⅝
Reading Railway..........	91⅛	90⅞
Chicago and Rock Island..........	101⅞	102
Northwest Common..........	83⅛	83⅛
Northwest Preferred..........	83	83⅛
Michigan Southern..........	85¼	85¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne..........	108⅜	108½
Cleveland and Pittsburg..........	86⅞	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company..........	101⅛	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	83⅞	84⅛
St. Paul Common..........	78	77⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the last call of the Government Board:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881....	114	5-20 coup., 1867....	108¾
6 ℘ ct. c., 500 & 1,000, '81.	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1868....	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862....	108⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871....	125
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	114⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874....	119⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	110⅛	10-40 reg....	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	111¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874....	109
5-20 coup. '65 n. is....	108¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L....	108	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878....	95
N. Y. Coupon B'y L....	108	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883....	95
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875....	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c....	64
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881....	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	63¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886....	103	Virginia 6s., ex c....	53⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860....	99½	Virginia 6s., n. b....	53
Ill. reg., 1860....	99½	Georgia 6s....	81
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862..	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	90
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1865..	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	71⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865..	99¾	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	70
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870..	99¾	Missouri 6s....	92
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877..	101	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92¼
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½	California 7s....	133
Illinois war loan....	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873..	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	136	Chatham....	145
Merchants'....	121	Metropolitan....	138
Union....	121	Grocers'....	112
North River....	108	Nassau....	107
Leather Manuf's....	176	Corn Exchange....	130
Seventh Ward....	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts..	100½
Commerce....	121¼	Central National....	107¼
American Exchange.	119	Fourth National....	104¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex....	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883....	90¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	77¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880....	91	Chi & R. I. 1st M....	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888....	89	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	100	Morris & Essex 1st M..	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.	105	Morris & Essex 2d M....	88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75....	100¾	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M....	101
Harlem 1st M....	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M....	75
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	95½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1875....	102	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M....	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	93	Peninsula R.R. bonds..	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv....	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	92
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M....	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	88¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st M....	91
Tol. & W. 1st M....	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	88⅝
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext..	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	100
Tol. & W. 2d Mort....	83¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	96
Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	73		

The following is a detailed statement of the week's specie exports:

Aug. 24. Steamship South America, Rio Janeiro—	
Spanish gold....	$10,456 00
Para—	
American Gold....	8,234 00
Aug. 24. Brig C. T. Tomkins, Ponce—	
American silver....	8,125 00
Aug. 25. Steamship Saxonia, Hamburg—	
Gold bars....	183,946 79
Silver bars....	175,738 96
Foreign silver....	21,000 00
American gold....	10,000 00
Aug. 27. Steamship New-York, Southampton—	
Mexican dollars....	54,346 00
Bremen—	
Foreign silver....	1,200 00
Aug. 27. Steamship Missouri, Havana—	
Spanish gold....	5,900 00
American gold....	900 00
Aug. 29. Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool—	
British gold....	12,187 50
Total....	$492,034 25

Telegraphic advices have been received in this City to-day to the effect that an additional twenty-mile section of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed, making 780 miles of the roadway now in working order. The enterprise is progressing with extraordinary rapidity, and gives promise of the completion of fully a thousand miles of the great work within the current year. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company are selling quite freely in this market at 102 and accrued interest from July 1. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now in working order for nearly 300 miles east of Sacramento, and for about 100 miles more, directly eastward, the roadway is graded and ready for the rails, which are being placed in position with all possible dispatch. The energy with which this section of the great national thoroughfare from shore to shore is being constructed, encourages the belief that a through railroad route to the Pacific will be available to the public, in all probability, within the coming calendar year of 1869. It is now deemed likely that by the close of 1868 not more than 300 miles of road will remain to be constructed to make good the railway connection between the cities of Sacramento at the West, and Omaha at the East. About three-fifths of the aggregate issue of the first mortgage 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds of the Central Pacific Company have been, thus far, successfully marketed by the financial agents of the Company, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-street. Some $3,000,000 of the amount have been taken by foreign investment buyers. The price is now 103 and accrued interest. A circular, just issued by the financial agents of the road, says:

> "The Central Pacific Railroad Company, who are authorized to construct and operate the Western half of the Main-Stem Line, have successfully carried their road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at a cost of over $30,000,000, and, by the aid of National and State subsidies, their resources are ample for completing the remaining distance with the utmost vigor. Since the first of July, 200 miles have been graded, upon which 100 miles of iron have already been laid, eastward across the Salt Lake plains. The road has a legitimate, commercial business on the completed portion, of at least $3,000,000 in gold, per annum, (exclusive of men and materials carried for construction account,) of which the net earnings will be fully $2,000,000, or more than twice the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon. It may be safely asserted that no new road can exhibit the same degree of resources for construction, or the same net revenue from local traffic; while it must receive the exclusive benefit of all through business west of Salt Lake."

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning notices the Coal trade of the week, thus:

> "There is now a panic in the coal market, shippers showing no disposition to sell, while their customers are very anxious to buy, and clamorous to have their orders filled promptly. The market will probably become settled in a week or so, when prices will be fixed for future delivery, provided there is no further trouble among the miners. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have given notice that on and after Sept. 1 next, until further notice, the drawbacks on anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond to all points east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry will be decreased, so as to be equivalent to an advance of tolls on lump 40 cents; steamer, 30 cents; broken, 50 cents; egg, 15 cents; stove, 25 cents; and chestnut 35 cents. This advance will make tolls on coal from Shuylkill Haven to Port Richmond for shipment as above stated, net the shipper as follows: Lump and steamer, $1 15; broken and egg, $1 50; stove, $1 75, and chestnut $1 60. Current rates of coastwise freights from Port Richmond for week ending Aug. 27:

Bath....	$2 50	New Bedford....	$2 00
Portland....	2 15@2 35	Quincy Point....	2 50
Rockland....	2 50	Roxbury....	2 50
Portsmouth....	2 62½@2 65	Salem....	2 25@2 50
Amesbury....	2 90	Weymouth....	2 50
Braintree....	2 75	Bristol....	2 00
Boston....	2 35@2 50	Newport....	2 00
Boston and bridges....	[illegible]	Providence....	2 00
Chelsea....	2 50	Pawtucket....	2 00
Charlestown....	2 50	Fall Haven....	2 00
Cambridge....	2 60	Mystic....	2 00
Chatham....	3 50	Norwich....	2 00
Fall River....	2 50	New-London....	2 00
Gloucester....	2 50	New-Haven....	1 80
Hingham....	2 60	New-Suffolk....	2 10
Lynn....	2 50	Brooklyn....	1 30
Marblehead....	2 50	Greenport....	2 00
Medford....	3 00	New-York....	1 25@1 30
Milton....	2 60	Wilmington, Del....	75

The Albany *Argus* of this date gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 28, 1868:

Lumber—A. L. Mason, Oswego; Florence, Buffalo; E. R. Orman, Oswego; Martha, Rome; Seth Clark, Buffalo; C. S. Ingersoll, Oswego; Michael Doran, Buffalo; Kearsarge, Horse Heads.

Corn—Col. Ames, Buffalo; Senator Kline, Buffalo; Wm. H. Houghton, Oswego.

Oats, &c.—Gen. B. F. Bruce, Buffalo; Fair Haven, Buffalo.

Wheat—James Lighton, Buffalo; Julia, Buffalo.

Coal—Oconto, Buffalo.

Salt—James F. Chard, Syracuse.

Shipstuff—George A. Bennett, Oswego.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 28, 1868, was $3,072,307.

Of the market for Money and the dealings in the Public Funds, to-day, Messrs. SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co., in their private circular of this evening, remark:

> "The continued ease of money (which to-day became even more marked) serves to prove that the banks have been carrying vast amounts of unemployed balances, otherwise the steady drain exhibited in the weekly statements could not have failed to alter the rates of interest. To-day the offerings of funds were enormous, and 3 per cent. was accepted upon all descriptions of securities,—and yet the bank figures of the current week show another considerable decrease as follows: Loans—decrease, $3,465,000; Deposits—decrease, $6,100,000; Specie—decrease, $2,819,000; Legal Tenders—decrease, $2,000,000. Government Bonds have been very steady, and some descriptions have advanced upon yesterday's quotations, the most marked instance of which is in the case of Ten-forties, under purchases for shipment to Frankfort, where they are quoted at a price equal to nearly 109¾—the distinct provision for their redemption in gold being doubtless the reason with the Germans for this decided preference over the Five-twenties."

The earnings of the North-eastern (S. C.) Railroad for the year ending Feb. 28, 1867, and Feb. 29, 1868, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers....	$120,618 40	$92,088 76
From freight....	177,629 28	172,648 32
From Express Company....	12,355 75	6,723 53
From mails....	7,771 92	7,772 14
Total....	$317,775 35	$279,232 75
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of road....	$83,861 57	$43,265 84
Motive power....	66,012 72	57,818 13
Repairs of cars....	45,379 50	20,912 57
Transportation expenses....	39,069 65	37,346 76
Salaries & general expenses....	16,764 60	14,317 52
Total....	$251,088 04	$173,655 82
Earnings less expenses....	$66,687 31	$105,576 93
Add balance from previous year....		8,460 27
Sales of old material....		8,119 93
Total....		$122,157 13
Against which there has been charged:		
Reconstruction....	$9,683 85	
Adjusted claims during the war....	11,212 55	
Interest on indebtedness and current interest....	90,851 59	—111,747 99
Leaving a balance of....		$10,409 14

The total amount expended upon the reconstruction of the road, since the close of the war, has been $215,398 61, of which $102,398 49 was derived from sales of material, and the balance, $113,000 12, from transportation. This account is now permanently closed.

The amount of second mortgage bonds originally issued was $300,000, of which $145,000 were sold; the remaining $155,000 were subsequently pledged and deposited with three trustees as a security for a corresponding amount of preferred stock, say, $155,000, on which an interest at the rate of 8 ℘ cent. per annum was guaranteed. This preferred stock is then virtually a substitute for that amount of second mortgage bonds. Of the outstanding interest ($123,095) about $100,000 has been placed in a temporary shape satisfactory to the parties to whom it is due, and with whom, it is hoped, arrangements may ultimately be made for its permanent funding. The annual interest for which the Company is responsible is $89,500.

The equipment of the road consists of twelve locomotives, eight first-class and four second-class passenger cars, three baggage, two mail and express, sixty-seven box and forty-three platform cars. Number of miles run, 166,800. Number of through passengers, 13,988; do. way, 27,992. Bales of cotton transported, 26,961. Barrels naval stores, 34,072. Feet of lumber, 2,286,000.

The assets and liabilities of the Company, Feb. 29, 1868, were as follows:

ASSETS.	
Construction, equipment, right of way, &c....	$2,148,130 65
Bills receivable....	8,687 50
Stock in Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, par value, $25,400....	4,064 00
Post Office dues....	1,295 32
United States Government dues....	2,856 76
Southern Express due....	400 46
Stock in Society Hill and Marlboro' Bridge....	2,300 00
Real estate....	21,998 46
Cash....	13,040 05
Balance of open accounts due to the Company....	1,268 42
Total....	$2,204,041 62

LIABILITIES.	
Bonds given in part payment for real estate....	$28,000 00
First mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1869..	700,000 00
Second mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1868..	145,000 00
Preferred stock....	155,000 00
Instalments on stock....	898,950 00
Bills payable....	83,341 44
Interest outstanding to be funded....	123,095 43
Interest funded in certificates of indebtedness....	104,990 80
Interest outstanding since 1st March, 1867, due in cash....	5,264 81
Balance to credit of profit and loss....	10,409 14
Total....	$2,204,041 62

President—A. F. RAVENEL.
Directors—Hon. C. Macbeth, Daniel Ravenel, A. Macfarland, E. D. Mowry, J. R. Dukes, D. L. McKay.
Superintendent—S. S. Solomons.
Treasurer—C. Williman.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Visit to Albany by the Forty-seventh Regiment—The National Grays' Excursion—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Aug. 22:

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry—John C. Van Zile, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 18; original appointment.

Eighty-third Regiment Infantry—Stephen L. Bradt, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 15, *vice* Lewis Brown, promoted; John Van Husen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 15, *vice* John Van Dusen, resigned.

Resignations of the following-named officers in the National Guard have been accepted during the week ending Aug. 22:

Staff of First Division—Major and Aid-de-Camp G. Wm. Diggs, Aug. 22.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry—First Lieutenant Wm. Kain, Aug. 20.

Fifty-first Regiment Infantry—Capt. John W. Sherman, Aug. 18; Capt. Leslie Caldwell, Aug. 18; First Lieutenant Peter Phoff, Aug. 18.

First Regiment Cavalry—Commissary John S. Ellison, Aug. 22.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The members of this regiment will parade in full dress uniform to-morrow, the 31st inst., to celebrate the first annual shooting festival, at Sulzer's East River Park, East River, foot of Eighty-fourth-street. Line will be formed in Great Jones-street at 7:30 o'clock A. M., right resting on Lafayette-place, and then proceed to Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-street, to embark on board the steamboat *George Washington* for the grounds. Capt. H. Rommel will act as Officer of the Day on board of the boat, and Capt. Klons will act as Officer of the Day on the grounds. Lieut. Henry Ring will act as Officer of the Guard.

Sergeant-Major George J. Dambmann has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A. Christian Luijens has been appointed Drum-Major, and Frederick Doesl, First Sergeant of the drum corps.

Commandants of companies will detail from their several commands ten men each, to contend for the regimental prizes, under the command of one Lieutenant to each squad, who will all report to Lieut.-Col. Unbekant for the necessary instructions and orders.

A Regimental Court-Martial will assemble at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, at 8 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 12, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies, among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in said regiment.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT EXCURSION TO ALBANY.

The members of this well-known Brooklyn regiment had a grand time on their excursion to the State capital on Thursday, by their special steamer *Rip Van Winkle*. The command embarked on Wednesday evening, and arrived in Albany on the following morning at an early hour, where it was received by detachments from the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of that city. The Forty-seventh was under the command of Col. David E. Austin, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Geary. The battalion numbered about 275 muskets, and was accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps. After the necessary preliminaries had been gone through at the steamboat wharf, the line of march was taken up Broadway to State, up State to Pearl, down Pearl to Hudson, up Hudson to the Arsenal, where arms were stacked, and the regiment was dismissed until the afternoon. The officers were then formed in line by Col. Austin, and marched in a body to the quarters of Col. Friedlander, Keeper of the Arsenal, who welcomed them in a hearty and soldiery style.

At 2:30 o'clock the Forty-seventh Regiment reassembled, and was escorted to the parade ground by the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, where the formality of a review was observed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Woodford, who was accompanied by the Governor's staff. After the review the Lieutenant-Governor presented a handsome stand of colors to the Brooklyn regiment with an appropriate speech. The proceedings ended by a dress parade, and the visiting command was escorted to the steamer, which soon cast off amid the salvos of artillery from the shore, given as a parting salute by the Albanians. The Forty-seventh arrived home quite safe on Friday morning.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS' EXCURSION.

Squadron B, under command of Capt. R. C. Cooke, managed to have a very pleasant time while in Boston and Providence, despite the trouble and annoyance experienced at the hands of their chief commandant, Capt. Coates. The excursionists left New-York on Tuesday evening, and arrived at Boston on the following day, where they spent the day as guests of the famous Boston Lancers, considerable festivity being the natural result. Thursday was spent at Providence in visiting Narragansett Racing Park, Rocky Point, and a clam-bake, and in being escorted about the City by the Burnside Guards, the Horse Guards and the Marine Artillery. Just before leaving Providence a collation was served up at the Horse armory, where sentiments of goodfellowship were freely exchanged. The Grays returned to this City by the Stonington line, and arrived here safe on Friday.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Col. Wm. S. Carr, in accepting the position of Colonel in the Eighth Regiment, tendered him by a reelection, has issued an order announcing the fact, in which he thanks the officers and members of the Eighth for the honor conferred, and hopes to be able, with their aid, to place the regiment in the front rank of the National Guard. The Board appointed for the examination of non-commissioned officers is dissolved, and the field officers will act as such, commencing Monday, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the non-commissioned officers of Companies A and B will report themselves before said Board, to receive their warrants, if qualified. The non-commissioned officers of other companies will report in alphabetical order.

Appointments—Nelson Place, having been appointed Regimental Surgeon (vice T. Franklin Smith), will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Elections—Joseph P. Kennedy, Captain Company A, May 15, 1868, vice T. A. Van Tassell, resigned; Thomas F. Gilroy, Captain Company E, June 22, 1868, vice Martin Balls, resigned, William F. Anderson, First Lieutenant Company E, June 22, 1868, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, promoted; Michael T. Burke, Second Lieutenant Company A, May 15, 1868, vice John B. Kennedy, promoted; John G. Barker, Second Lieutenant Company F, June 8, 1868, vice George Kreamer, resigned.

Reduction—For conduct prejudicial to good order, disrespect to his superiors, insubordination in himself, and in trying to influence others to the same course, First Sergeant N. P. Hore, of Company G, is hereby reduced to and returned to the ranks, there to serve the remainder of his term of service.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Company A, of the Fourth Regiment, having declined to accept the challenge issued by Company C, to compete for the championship of the Fourth Regiment, in a drill to consist of the manual of arms and company movements as prescribed in *Upton's Tactics*, the challenge has been thrown open to the other companies of the regiment. Should no acceptance be received within thirty days, the championship of the Fourth Regiment will be claimed by Company C.

On Thursday next Troop I of the First Regiment Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Winter, will hold their annual target excursion at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River.

On Wednesday last Troop B of the First Cavalry held their annual target excursion and picnic at Elm Park. A number of valuable prizes were contended for. Among the guests were Col. Henry Brinker and other officers of the regiment.

On Monday last Company C of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. S. Zuschlay, held their annual target excursion and picnic at Sulze's East River Park, foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The day proved an enjoyable one, and the festival was attended by Col. Teller, of the First Artillery; Col. Lux, of the Eleventh Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Allen, Capts. Schilling and Zimmer, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

The first annual Shooting Festival of the Eleventh Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., will be held at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, East River, to-morrow, Aug. 31. Col. Henry Lux and his associate officers are sanguine of a grand success, and the members of the regiment will be out in full force.

Companies B, E and I, of the Twelfth Regiment, intend going on an excursion to Poughkeepsie on the 16th of September, by special boat. The regimental band will accompany the excursion battalion.

The Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard, was mustered out of the service of the State on Friday, at New-Rochelle, by Lieut.-Col. Delamater.

A Court-martial manual will soon be issued by Adjt.-Gen. Marvin for the guidance of officers detailed on that duty. The order will also contain brief instructions for drills, parades and reviews.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday for the purpose of organizing a new company for the Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. Joseph A. Joel, a veteran Ohio soldier, is the moving spirit in the matter.

On dit that Gen. Selvin E. Marvin, the indefatigable Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, has in preparation a complete Roster of all the New-York volunteer regiments and regiments of militia in the service of the United States during the war. The report will contain 800 pages, and give the name of all officers who served in those organizations in the field; the date of their commissions; their rank and brevet appointments; the deaths, resignations and all other facts necessary to a complete history. The Roster will be ready in a view weeks, and will be eagerly sought for.

THE GAINES CASE.

Interesting Letter from Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

In your paper of the 2d inst., an article upon the Gaines case appeared under the caption of "The Facts as decided by the Supreme Court," and purporting to give "a simple condensation of the facts upon which the Supreme Court grounded its decisions, and which indeed, in evidence, occupies several thousand pages."

In condensing facts in a case of this kind, where "powerful and wealthy enemies" had been at work for more than thirty years in creating prejudices, poisoning minds, manufacturing public opinion—diffusing the same throughout the land, even to the very threshold of the courts of the country—to cover the wrongs inflicted against the actors in those scenes, it would seem that a candid, unprejudiced, and truthful writer would carefully read those several thousand pages of testimony, and discriminate between that of persons whose position and disinterestedness left no room to doubt the truth of what they had sworn to, and that of other persons—of weak or wicked minds, or who had been so long exposed to the foul atmosphere of slander, whose memories leaned to a false public opinion, or to self interest, before drawing upon his imagination to wrong the moral status of the dead. But, in the case alluded to, I am compelled, through a sense of duty to those who gave me existence and are no longer in this world, to defend their good names, to say that the writer of the "condensation of facts upon which the Supreme Court grounded its decisions," has not only failed to state facts set forth in the record of testimony to which he refers, but has drawn upon his imagination for expressions which have no foundation in truth, and which, if not corrected, will have an unjust bearing upon the high moral character of the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon parties now no more—some of which I propose to notice. He says: "DE GRANGE, in spite of his noble birth, engaged in business as confectioner or liquor distiller. In his application for his marriage certificate, he stated that he wished to be united to ZULIME before Lent, because he was then about to be engaged in the liquor business, and would require the assistance of a wife." True it is, he kept a large wholesale wine-store; and his reason for wishing to marry before Lent was not for the want of a wife's assistance in his business, but because he feared the arrival of his wife from France before consummating his marriage with my mother. This was subsequently well known to the public.

Then the writer described my father, DANIEL CLARK, as "a gentleman of considerable note, and as addicted to women, and inclined to gayety and dissipation." The record of testimony in regard to him is full of expressions like the following: "He was a man of high standing." "Few men were equal to CLARK in talents and intelligence." "He was well instructed in the principal matters that appertain to a gentleman and the proprietor of vast possessions." "Such characters as EDWARD LIVINGSTON moved subject to Mr. CLARK's orbit." "He was considered an honest man." "A man of good reputation." "He was an honorable and high-spirited gentleman." But one word in all that voluminous record of testimony imputes to him the charge of dissipation, in the common acceptation of the term, or of its kindred vices.

As an evidence of his noble and generous nature, I will relate an instance reported in the papers of that time, to the effect that, in 1807, when on his way to Congress in his own ship, with a large cargo of sugar, a vessel hailed and reported that a wrecked vessel off the island of Tortugas had left a man to perish, when my father at once ordered the Captain to his rescue. The Captain at first refused, on account of the dangers attending it in the storm; but, reiterating the order to save the man or sink the ship, the Captain obeyed, and, to the joy of all, saved not only one, but fifteen! Among the saved were several merchants of Philadelphia, and gentlemen of note, who vied with each other in demonstrations of gratitude. At this period he was thirty-six years of age, the wealthiest man in all this region of country, full of the most honorable ambition, yet he was willing to sacrifice it all to save the life of one human being! Many other acts of this nature could be named.

He says that in 1801 DE GRANGE had occasion to go to France to attend to some interests of his family, and, before going, received a power of attorney from his wife and her family to reclaim some property left to them in France. He went to France, collected the money, and paid it over to the proper parties. It was at this time that ZULIME commenced to receive the attentions of CLARK. She had also received powers of attorney from her husband, and under these she sold all of JEROME's slaves, and it was from the proceeds of these that she paid her expenses to Philadelphia in search of proofs of her husband's first marriage." (The original certificate of which was providentially found, many years after, proven genuine, and admitted in the record.) The writer, true to the policy of my enemies, leaves the reader to infer that DE GRANGE went to France to attend specially to some interest of his family here, when it is impossible to suppose he went for the purpose of arranging matters with his family here. The latter object, no doubt was the moving cause of the voyage, and it forced the family here an opportunity to have their business attended to by him. How the business was attended to, and whether DE GRANGE and my mother accounted properly, each to the other, for the moneys received by them respectively, I have no means of knowing, except what the writer referred to furnishes; nor have I reason to suppose these transactions formed any part of the grounds upon which the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decisions; but I apprehend that if my mother used the means of her supposed husband in an effort to expose his imposition upon her, she would be, and ought to be, commended for it by the Courts and by the virtuous and good of all communities—proving by such acts not only that she scorned an association with an impostor, but also that she had not yet received the addresses of my father, who could have furnished her with all the means required for her visit North.

"Judge CATRON contended that DE GRANGE fled the country, because he was driven away by powerful and wealthy enemies." No proof of this exists—not a word of it is on record. On the contrary, he was aided to escape the just punishment awaiting him for his imposition—having been convicted as a bigamist under the Spanish *régime*. It is in proof that my mother instituted "a suit in 1806, in the City Court, to prove the nullity of her marriage with him," the minutes and proceedings of which were so mutilated by parties opposed to me in my suits, that the result could not be found; yet, fortunately for me, enough was left to show that such a suit had been instituted, leaving it fairly to be inferred that the nullity of her marriage with DE GRANGE was established by this Court; besides, it is in proof in the record that "judgment in said suit was rendered against said DE GRANGE." But Judge CATRON had not forgotten the unpleasant position he had been placed in some years previous by Gen. GAINES, in a lawsuit, and therefore overlooked the true position of this bigamist.

"In the opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court on the fourth appeal to it in this case—the only one decided explicitly against Mrs. GAINES—Judge CATRON dwelt upon the testimony of DANIEL W. COX. In April or August, 1802, said Mr. COX in his testimony of thirty-five years afterward, a lady came to him in Philadelphia. She presented for introduction a confidential letter from Mr. CLARK. The latter in his note charged his friend with the performance of a delicate duty. In brief, the communication stated that the lady whom Mr. CLARK thus confided in his friend's care, was about to become a mother—her child was his—care for expected situation in the most tender and luxurious manner. The lady was Madame DE GRANGE. Mr. COX discharged the trust confided to him. His testimony, concerning it is circumstantially full. The babe was sent away to be nursed.

"Funds for her maintenance came from her father. She was comfortably reared, grew to womanhood, married respectably, and afterward appeared as a party in interest in one of the many phases of the most remarkable Gaines case. Judge CATRON was the steady opponent. Upon this testimony of Mr. COX, as showing the apparent motive of his visit to Philadelphia, he declared that the wife fled from her husband's companionship to conceal her dishonor, and not to seek proof of his bigamy. He accepted Mr. COX's statements that these events occurred in 1802, and that in 1803, when DESPAU testified the wedding took place, CLARK was not in Philadelphia at all. Mr. COX may readily have been right in his narration of circumstances, and wrong in his dates. There is nothing, indeed, to show that though Mme. DESPAU did not apparently tell all that occurred during their Northern visit, what she testified to was true as far as it went, and the wedding did take place." COX, in his deposition on the 25th of August, 1849, being examined upon his *voir dire*, evaded answering whether he was interested in the suit or not; yet it is well known that he was deeply interested in holding the lands of my father, (worth several millions,) which had been fraudulently conveyed to him by CHEW & RELF—his partnership with my father having been terminated and settled in the year 1811. His testimony was therefore cautiously rendered with the view of defeating me on the ground of illegitimacy, and thus cover the fraud perpetrated by him and CHEW & RELF.

In answering the twelfth interrogatory, he says in reference to where my father stayed when in Philadelphia, "I do not recollect with whom he stayed," and in answer to the twenty-seventh he says, "on all of Mr. CLARK's visits to Philadelphia he had a room at my house." This discrepancy, to say nothing of others, shows that the recollection of this witness, after a lapse of thirty-five years, and being very largely interested in the suit, was liable to gross errors, if nothing worse. And when he says, "In the early part of the year 1802" the lady "presented herself to me with a letter from DANIEL CLARK," &c., he declines to furnish said letter on the ground that it was burnt at the burning of his store in 1806.

Is it not strange that this particular letter, upon which so much depended, should be burnt, when so many others from my father, written in 1802, as well as previously and subsequently, are on hand? The conclusion is irresistible that he was grossly mistaken in reference to the letter of introduction. He has no proof of such a letter; on the contrary, there is ample proof that his assertion was imaginary, or dictated solely by a desire to defeat me for purposes above stated.

The facts in reference to the immense interests of COX were unfortunately omitted by my counsel in the argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, and hence the strictures of the Court on the character of my mother—for such is the exalted opinion I have of the highest tribunal of my country, I feel assured that, had the real position of COX been properly presented by counsel, there would not have been a dissenting opinion of the Court in the late decision, particularly as there were five new Judges on the bench; nor would my mother's good name have suffered the least disparaging comment; but, under the above omission, they could arrive at no other conclusion.

"Whatever may be the truth in regard to the marriage of ZULIME and CLARK, she remained during his life the wife of Dr. GARDETTE, (more than twenty years,) and appears to have been received into society during all that time as a lady of respectability. The evidence of FANNY GARDETTE, (her step-daughter,) was that she was an unkind mother, and that her conduct was *legere et coquette*. As to her character during her connection with CLARK, and perhaps on account of that connection, she was generally regarded as a *femme gallante*." But the testimony of all the witnesses, unbiased by New-Orleans influences—and there is an abundance of it in the record—and of aged persons who had known her almost from childhood, establishes her character as above reproach; and through all that record of testimony, and thousands of letters to and from my father in the hands of my enemies, not one expression of unkindness toward my mother can be laid to his charge. On the contrary, it is in proof that owing to the deception practiced upon him and her, in suppressing their correspondence and misrepresenting each to the other by letters, he held her blameless. And as evidence of his continued esteem and affection for her, he carried her likeness in his bosom until the last time he saw me, in 1812, when he gave it to Col. DAVIS, placed in one side of a locket, and his own in the opposite side, to be kept for and delivered to me in the event of his death—and I have th precious memento yet. Had she ever occupied any other than a legitimate position to him he never would have desired me to know her.

Some persons unacquainted with the character of FANNY GARDETTE may suppose that she knew my mother as well as any other witness, and that her testimony is entitled to full credence; but, when they read the record of her letters to my mother, up to the year 1830, they will find it teeming with expressions of affection and gratitude for my mother's kindnesses to her—calling her by the most endearing names; and to myself and Gen. GAINES, at later periods, she stated that my mother had been to her and her sisters a guardian angel. How can they say such a witness is entitled to belief after so much deception and ingratitude?

My mother, during her residence in Philadelphia, was visited by the *élite* of that city. Among her intimate acquaintances was the family of Jos. BONAPARTE, and while in Europe she visited in the first circles. On her arrival in New-Orleans, after an absence of forty years, she was joyfully greeted by her old and numerous friends; and at her death was attended by one of the largest funeral *cortèges* of the most respectable citizens here—an unusual thing during an epidemic, which proved that she was appreciated by the virtuous and good.

The writer states also that, "according to the testimony of COX, (CLARK's former business partner,) matters had gone so far that a match with Miss CATON had at one time actually been agreed upon." This is as untrue as some other statements in that witness' testimony—for, when urged by his friends in Washington to do so, he promptly replied, "it is not in my power."

The writer has again drawn upon his imagination when he says, "that other tribunals who were nearer the scene where the events transpired have virtually decided they were all a myth."

So far from this being the case, the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana established the last will of my father, which acknowledged my legitimacy, and bequeathed to me his entire estate.

The writer continues: "After the death of DANIEL CLARK, in 1813, there appeared to be much doubt whether or not his estate was solvent." The facts are these: On my arrival here, twenty-one years after my father's death, there was upward of a million dollars' worth of his estate still unsold. Nor did the executors ever present a single voucher before the Probate Court to prove he owed a dollar, yet the cry has ever been that the estate was insolvent.

He further adds: "At any rate, with the exception of the property recovered from SLIDELL, estimated at about $15,000, and which we suppose was yielded to prevent confiscation, the great suit has been productive of nothing but expense, and, in the opinion of many, never will yield the immense sum spent in carrying it on." He must have forgotten that the Supreme Court of the United States, at the term of 1848, decided the Patterson case in my favor, and again, at the term of 1860, decided the Hennen case in my favor, which settled all the principles involved as regards my rights in my father's estate, and again, in April last, with five new Judges on the bench, the same principles (after opening the whole case and rearguing it) were reiterated in the decisions against the City of New-Orleans, H. E. Lamyre, Charles Hopkins, Dominique Lanata, M. J. Lizardi, Francis Dusuau, Delacroix and others.

I now dismiss the writer of "facts as decided by the Supreme Court," with the remark that my heart overflows with gratitude to my God, and to the courts of my country, for the justice awarded me; and I pray that the remainder of my life may be devoted to doing every possible good—trusting that the moral effect of my 35 years' labor will not be in vain, and with the hope that the weak and oppressed will never despair.

Respectfully,
MYRA CLARK GAINES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. A. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 31,
WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
COMPRISING
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
AND
MOURNING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS MADE SILK SACQUES,
from $10 to $30 each.
LADIES' RICHLY EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS,
from $10 to $18 each.
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED CLOTH SACQUES, SILK AND POPLIN WALKING SUITS, &c.,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

1868. OPENING. 1868.
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 30,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
IN
NOVELTIES,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL TRADE.
CANAL-ST., corner MERCER.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
DISPLAY
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKINGS
as follows:
ASTRACHANS,
REGALIAS,
VELOURS,
CACHEMIRS,
IRRESISTIBLES, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
Comprising the celebrated fabrics of
JOHANN WILHELM SCHEIDT,
FLAVIGNY FRERES,
LA BROSSE FRERES,
LE COMTE FRERES,
MONTAGNAC,
H. KAUFFMANN, &c., &c.,
to which they invite the special attention of wholesale dealers.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received
PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTE CARPETS: AXMINSTER, ROYAL WILTON, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY DO.
Also,
A FEW VERY ELEGANT AND CHOICE AUBUSSON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS IN ONE PIECE,
FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NO CROAKING!!!
PLENTY OF TRADE AND
PLENTY OF CHEAP GOODS.
We have for years led all merchants in the low prices of our Muslins, and to-morrow we shall offer to the retail trade an immense lot of Muslins,
BOUGHT OF A SPECULATOR,
at prices that will startle all the vast crowd of high-priced stores that still
ASK WAR PRICES.
ONE BIG LOT OF MUSLINS, nearly as fine as
BEST WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c. and 15c.
ONE BIG LOT, EXTRA HEAVY, 15c. and 18c.
500 PIECES, EXTRA FINE, 16c. and 18c.
ONE BIG LOT, YARD WIDE,
FINE AND HEAVY, for 12½c.
800 PIECES BEST SHEETINGS MADE,
FULL YARD WIDE, 15c., worth 22c.
Parties wishing any of these Muslins should come early in the week, as they will sell fast.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS
DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS,
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
&c., at nearly HALF PRICE.
MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 12½c.
All other goods as cheap in proportion, for CASH ONLY.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 31,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Silks, French and Irish Poplins, novelties for suits.
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls from $50 upward.
Embroideries, Laces, Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves in new shapes and colors, &c., &c.
Received per recent steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, IN long and square, with plain and filled centres. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st. Furniture at less than auction prices, and warranted. Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, reps or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $5,000 worth of all kinds parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 6th-av. CONKLIN & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and Music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable reference given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 22 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper in a boys' school; unexceptionable references given. Address ROOSEVELT, Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; first-class reference. Address J. J., Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH OR English woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 Monday morning, at No. 59 5th-av.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GRINMAN & CO., 8 Pine-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FIRST-class real estate office; must be of genteel appearance, and good address; age, 14 to 17. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 5,0 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881....	114⅛	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67....	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Reg., '62....	108⅜	108⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68....	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Registered....	104⅜	....
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110	110¼	10-40 Coupon....	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '65..	112	112¼	Gold....	144⅝	145

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.
Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held, at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
AUG. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000. CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the first day of September, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,145 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from SEPT. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	Aug. 29	CALEDONIA	Sept. 19
IOWA	Sept. 5	BRITANNIA	Sept. 26
COLUMBIA	Sept. 12	HIBERNIA	Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Thomson,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL ...VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Sept. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, HOXIE Master, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, from Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Havana, $80 currency; to New-Orleans, $60.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., will remain open during the charming months of September and October; fine fishing, &c. Stages will be in readiness at Monroe on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York, via Erie Railroad. M. P. BROWNING & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—Steamers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings; (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY-MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st., every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st., at 8:15.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip a 9:15 A.M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUS, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED BY DU BARRY'S

Revalenta Arabica Food.

Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and all grocers and chemists.

AUCTION SALES.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction, at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models,	Scrap steel, grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun-stocks, various stages,
Horse equipments,	Old vises, old rope,
Parts of artillery bitts,	One mowing machine,
Parts of arms, various models,	Lot of window frames,
Old tools and machinery,	Lot of window sash,
Borax, tallow,	Lot of window shutters and blinds,
Wrought and cast scrap iron,	Horse-carts, gun-boxes,
	One old shed, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving quantities, &c., can be had on or after Sept. 5, by applying to the officer commanding.
J. G. BENTON,
Brevet Col. Commanding.

DRESSMAKING.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new Fall and Winter fashions for ladies and children's dress, now at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, 134 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND HATS THIS DAY, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Feathers and flowers; children's hats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKRUPT LAW.—ALL PERSONS WITHout assets wishing a discharge without customary publicity, may address COUNSELLOR, Box No. 3,682, New-York City, before Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
This new first-class School will be opened Sept. 16, in the new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, Rev. H. M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from the Faculty of Yale College, and ample City references. Designed for College or Business. Youth's Department from 12 to 20 years; juvenile from 8 to 12. Most competent teachers employed, and none but boys who are mannerly, obedient and willing to study, will be retained.
For other information or an interview, address the Principal at the Coleman House.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. REUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 259 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A LADY, WHO RECEIVES INTO HER establishment only four young ladies for board and education, has a vacancy for one, whom she would take on favorable terms, to complete her number; Parisian French is spoken in the house, and music is a special study; home comforts are first-class; references permitted to former pupils. Address L. V. J., Babylon, L. I.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LADIES; Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; opens Oct. 5. For circulars apply to
Mrs. GEO. W. SEWARD,
Principal.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 16.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 664 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S, No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. R. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 103 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 1. The following well-known artists are connected with it: Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wentzel Kopta. For further particulars, apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES:
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 32D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 48 2D-ST.
The scholastic exercises of this institution will be resumed on MONDAY, Aug. 31.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, A FIRST-CLASS teacher of German, French, Spanish, music and drawing; also well versed in all English branches and the classics, desires one or two engagements in first-class families or academies; the very best of references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or an entire second floor will be rented to an eligible party, either with or without board—the latter preferred—at No. 72 West 11th-st. A New-England family, quiet and cultivated.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE wanted for three persons and servant; large and well-furnished rooms, closets and bath, between 20th and 59th sts., in or near 5th-av.; also a private stable wanted. Address Box No. 180 New-York Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH permanent board in a strictly private family above 14th-st.; references. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; two gentlemen and three ladies; location below 30th-st.; board plain, terms low. Address M. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; choicest rooms to let singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEMAN House—To let, furnished, a suite of five rooms, together or separately; house first-class; all improvements.

NO. 107 ALLEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can have rooms with board on reasonable terms. First-class table.

PERMANENT PARTIES WILL FIND large handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; fine location; prices moderate. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST., will let a front room on second floor, with board for two gentlemen, at $18 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET with board. Apply No. 135 Clinton-st., second house from Amity-st.

HARLEM—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with board, single or en suite, at No. 168 127th-st.

PERSONAL.

98.—I PROMISED TO LET YOU HEAR from me.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS,
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION,
GREAT SENSATION,
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 Broadway. Manager, Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
FIRST NIGHT
OF OF
OF OF
LEON'S LAST
HIT
BAR
THE ONLY LEON BER THE ONLY LEON
IN GORGEOUS BLU AS BOULOTTE.
COSTUMES, BAR UNRIVALED
SCENES, BER ARTISTE.
MUSIC, BLU GREAT
WIT. BAR HIT.
MONDAY, BER AUG. 31.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.

Bryant's Excelsior Troupe of Minstrels.	ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER. THE LIVE INGIN. LOVE AMONG THE ROSES. CAPT. JENKS.	Dan Bryant. Unsworth. Eugene. Seymour.

Dempster, Rockefeller, Eph Horn, Henry, Hogan, Hughes.
Great success of Eugene's Burlesque Opera.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
14th-st. BRYANT'S.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
Grand Reopening. Repainted, Redecorated and Remodeled. A NEW PARQUET introduced in PLACE OF THE PIT, with CUSHIONED SOFA SEATS.
The THIRD TIER AND GALLERY have been painted and enlarged for the patrons of popular prices; admission 15 cents. A full and effective company. A new sensation drama, called
LIFE IN THE STREETS,
with new scenery, effects, tableaux, &c.
Also, the nautical drama of
FALSE COLORS,
with other attractive entertainments.

NOTICE.—THE PUPILS OF THE NATIONAL Conservatory of Music, No. 141 8th-st., are respectfully requested to call at the Conservatory during the first week in September, for the purpose of classification; pupils, or those intending to become pupils, by making early application, can secure a choice of hours.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

SIGNOR GIORZA, PROFESSOR IN VOcal department of the National Conservatory of Music, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
160 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES,
But 9 miles from City, on Erie Railroad.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
fronting Passaic River, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. Free Tickets, Maps, &c., of the Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.
SALE POSITIVE—RAIN OR SHINE.

WHITESTON, L. I., FOR SALE—A GOOD two-story and attic house with about one acre of ground; the house was designed by the celebrated architect Upjohn, and was built in the best manner for the owner's use, and contains eleven rooms; location very desirable, with fine view of the Sound; railroad will be finished to Flushing during this year; price, $7,500; possession immediately. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J., with the modern improvements, a first-class residence and twelve lots of ground; well fruited and shaded, and very respectably and pleasantly located. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—TWO-story and attic frame house, on the water, three minutes from landing, with stables, fruits, &c.; will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES,
and
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.,
Have for sale a number of first-class houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets, including many desirable plots on the 5th and 8th avs., Broadway and Boulevard.
Also, store property on Broadway, Leonard, Franklin, White, Walker, Canal, Howard, Grand, Broome, Spring, Prince, Amity, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson sts. and 3d-av., &c.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—75x112, below 14th-st.; also Canal-st. corner properties and desirable 3d-av. property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—An elegant residence; lot, 25x200, and coach-house. Also, fine house, same street, 5th and 6th avs.; possession and furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences in the City, on the principal avenues and streets. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE.—A full sized lot on 5th-av., between 80th and 81st sts. Apply to ISAAC BONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL family, in a fine neighborhood, No. 456 West 20th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, a first-class residence in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn; house, French cottage style, built of brick and brown stone, on two lots of ground; one of the most pleasant locations in the City. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A COMMODIOUS, well-furnished house until April 1; rent low to a good tenant. Address F. & K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, or to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

LOFTS AND BASEMENT TO LET AT No. 300 Canal-st., near the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway. Four large and well-lighted lofts, with entrances on Canal and Lispenard sts., suitable for any first-class business. Also, large basement No. 63 Lispenard-st. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. GEORGE BRODIE.

LOFTS AND BASEMENT TO LET—AT No. 31 Union-square, corner 16th-st.; large and commodious; suitable for any first-class business. Inquire on the premises, in Brodie's cloak store, of J. MOLES.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522, with basement and sub-cellars. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 373 CANAL-ST. TO LET.—See Dr. DURKIN, on premises, or owner, No. 34 East 31st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FULLY furnished house; location 5th or Madison avs., or good side streets. Will pay $1,000 per month till May. Address A. B., Box No. 5,039 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE FALL CAN BE HAD AT a quiet farm-house at Oyster Bay, L. I.; City reference. Address E. A. CONKLIN, Oyster Bay, L. I.

ROOMS MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY for the Autumn by addressing
A. MEARNS, JR., West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

TO LEASE—HOTEL IN BALTIMORE, IN first-rate order; not occupied since painted; 88x165 feet, six stories, 153 rooms. Box No. 3,098 Post Office, New-York.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the New-York Harmonic Society will take place MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 288 4th-av. The Committee on Revision of By-Laws will present their report at same time. Nominations for election will be made one week previous.
GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY..................Lessee and Manager
SEVENTH WEEK
OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
SEVENTH WEEK
OF BARBE BLEUE.
This most magnificent production, which has excited the unbounded admiration of the entire public of New-York, and which has been pronounced by all who have witnessed the piece at both houses to greatly surpass the same performance at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, in every particular, of artists, chorus, orchestra, scenery, costumes, and mise en scene.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BARBE BLEUE.

BOULOTTE	MLLE. IRMA
BARBE BLEUE	MR. AUJAC
POPOLANI	MR. THOLER

AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and the box office of the theatre.
FIRST MATINEE OF BARBE BLEUE,
WITH MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC,
SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1.
Seats may now be secured at evening prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's great Pantomime, (reconstructed.)
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Clown by the renowned Pantomimist and Comedian.
MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
NEW TRICKS, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY, NEW BALLETS,
NEW MARVELS, NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW FUN. NEW FEATURES.
PANTOMIME, BALLET, SPECTACLE.
A magnificent success. "Time cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety," and merry H. Dumpty is as welcome, brilliant and prosperous a favorite to-day as when, twenty-six weeks ago, his humor first irradiated the town.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
THE AUSTINS' GREAT ZOUAVE DRILL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½ SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
DECIDED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
FOUL PLAY
EVERY NIGHT.
with Mrs. H. Watkins as Helen Rolleston;
J. K. Mortimer, as Robert Penfold;
J. B. Studley, as Jo. Wylie;
Hattie Hamilton, as Nancy Rouse;
Wm. Harris, as Capt. Hudson.
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE.
A FULL RIGGED SHIP, 26 FEET LONG, GOING DOWN WITH LIVING SOULS ON BOARD IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUG. 30,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BY THE UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
REOPEN MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN,
OR,
THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
The Twelfth annual Games of the "New-York Caledonian Club" will be held at Jones' Woods on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868.
In addition to the usual programme there will be an outside one mile race, open to all, for which $100 will be awarded as prizes.
DANCING UNTIL 9 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

NICK NAX, FOR SEPTEMBER, IS OUT! Only ten cents for a dollar's worth of fun.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—THE cheapest library of modern music in the world, in books, 50 cents each. New numbers ready this day:

Schumann's Album for the Young, 43 pieces	50c.
Seven sets of new dance music, by Strauss	50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs	50c.
Fifteen vocal duets	50c.
Twelve sets of waltzes, quadrilles, galops	50c.
Juvenile Piano-forte Albums, 30 fingered pieces	50c.
Soprano songs from popular operas	50c.
Twenty ballads by popular composers	50c.

The new catalogue of BOOSEY & CO.'S cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Lucrezia Borgia, Barber of Seville, Fidelio, Crispino e la Comare, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, Sonnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte solo, complete with overture and the whole of the music. Price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S Musical Cabinet, the cheapest collection of modern music books in the world. Price 50 cents each.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.
3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.
3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.
4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMITY-PLACE MYSTERY.

Inquest Over the Remains of Susannah Lattin—How a Private Lying-In Hospital is Conducted.

Coroner ROLLINS proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest, at the Mercer-street Police Station, over the remains of SUSANNAH LATTIN, the young woman who died at the private lying-in hospital of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, at No. 6 Amity-place, under circumstances of considerable mystery, yet suggestive of malpractice. The following evidence was elicited yesterday:

Henry Lattin, of Farmingdale, L. I., testified that the deceased, Susannah Lattin, was his daughter; saw her alive last in the middle of the month of April; when she left his house she intended, as she said, going to his son's place at Glen Cove, L. I.; heard no more of her till the 8th of June, when his son informed him that she had been at his house, but had left, and on inquiry no trace could be found of her whereabouts; his son's wife called about the 8th of June and said she had heard that Susannah was in New-York, and that somebody had been paying her board, but that she was in debt for two weeks' lodging and the landlady threatened to turn her out; he also learned she was in a delicate way at that time; could not say by whom she was put in that condition, but supposed it was done by a young man in a Brooklyn shoe store, who was keeping her company; heard nothing more about deceased until the receipt of the letter from young Dann, of No. 6 Amity-place; he (witness) and his wife came to town yesterday morning, and went to No. 6 Amity-place; was told there, after a while, by the servant girl, that his daughter had been delivered of a child a day or so after she came to the house; his daughter had no misunderstanding with him before she left, but was always well treated, and her condition rendered comfortable; when first informed of his daughter's condition his wife sent word that she was welcome to come home, but she declined to do so on account of the state she was in.

George Lattin testified that deceased was his sister; he had heard that she left home, but did not know to what place she had gone; in company with one of his sisters he went in search of her, but failed to find her; about the 8th of June he received a letter from her, dated New-York, in which she stated that the young man who had been keeping her company left her and went away to Maryland; that she was in a destitute condition, and that the landlady threatened to turn her out; she also mentioned the delicate condition in which she was; witness sent his brother-in-law to bring her away, and when she came home she stated that a young man with whom she had been keeping company put her in that condition; his name he thought was George Holten, clerk in Whitehouse's shoe store, Fulton-street, Brooklyn; she told him the whole story of her acquaintance with the young man, how he had sent her packages of medicine to produce a miscarriage, and when she wrote to say she found the medicine of no avail, he returned answer, telling her to come down at once to Brooklyn, as something else should be done; she also informed witness that two doctors had had a consultation in her case in reference to producing an abortion, but the operation was not performed.

Edward Dann, No. 6 Amity-place, sworn, deposed that he was a student of the New-York University, studying under Dr. Grindle since last April; the doctor had other students who attended the same university; could not say what the doctor's particular business was; believed it was special diseases; he attended also to cases of midwifery; only took those as boarders who came to his house to be confined; there might have been fifteen or twenty cases of confinement there since last April: as far as he knew all these cases were delivered of living children.

By the Coroner—What becomes of all these children?

A.—They are adopted out.

Q.—Does one person adopt them all? A.—No, Sir; different persons come and take them away.

Q.—Is any record kept of where these children go?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who attends to this business of adopting out the children? A.—Dr. and Mrs. Grindle.

Q.—Do these women that apply for admission give in their names as married or single? A.—They always represent themselves as married women. The deceased came to the house about three weeks since for the purpose of being confined.

Q.—Who told you so? A.—Dr. Grindle; she was confined the next night; Mrs. Grindle attended to her case; a living child was born; Mrs. Grindle herself brought it down stairs to be washed and dressed.

Q.—What is done with the children afterward? A.—They are put in a cradle and brought up on a bottle; those ladies that bring their infants there to be adopted out are treated in the same way; the child of the deceased was taken away several days after its birth; could not say who it was took the child away; several ladies called for the purpose of procuring children to adopt; Dr. Grindle attended deceased after her confinement, and when he was leaving the City pronounced the condition of the patient quite satisfactory; he left instructions with the student in charge of the establishment to call in Dr. Dorn, of Bleecker-street, if advice was necessary; there were five lady patients in the house at the time; Dr. Dorn called and said deceased had fever and diarrhœa; understood him afterward to say that she had typhoid fever; she grew gradually worse, and another physician, Dr. Finnell, of West Houston-street, was called in; when she was grown very weak she told witness to tell her parents to come and see her, and gave him the address of a man named Powell, in Fulton Market, who could tell him the way to her home; recognized Powell as the same person who called upon deceased three or four times during her illness under the name of Smith.

The mother of the deceased was also sworn and examined, when she corroborated the evidence given by her husband.

Mrs. Mary Pepper, of Mount Vernon, testified: I am a nurse by occupation, attending women in confinement; I came to this City about a week ago on a visit to my daughter in West Thirteenth-street; I was called on by Mr. Dann to go to Dr. Grindle's house, where I was informed that I was wanted to attend the deceased while being confined; I called about a week ago last Wednesday; I went to the house not knowing the character of the house, as I was desirous of employment; I was shown the deceased; I asked her how she was and she replied that she was very comfortable; I was engaged to attend the deceased exclusively; deceased referred to her confinement, and told me that she had had a baby; I asked her where it was; she replied that she did not know exactly where it was then; I asked her if she had nursed it, and she said "No, they had given it a bottle;" she also told me that it was to be adopted out; I ascertained from her that the child was born alive and was quite well when she last saw it; she gave me no explicit information regarding the adoption of the child; deceased progressed favorably, although she had diarrhœa. The doctor said he was afraid that the diarrhœa would increase and fever set in; a few days after my arrival the doctor told me that deceased had typhoid fever; that was on either Tuesday or Wednesday last; the day after my arrival I asked her if she had a mother, and she replied that she had a good mother; I asked if she would not like to see her mother, and deceased replied yes, but she did not wish them to know her whereabouts just then; I asked her if her parents knew of her condition, and she said she believed they mistrusted her; she declined to give me her real name or address; the gentleman who came so often to see her was known as Mr. Smith, and her assumed name was the same; it was not until the day of her death that she acknowledged her real name, or professed to have a desire to see her mother; on that day she also told me the name of the gentleman who came to see her; his name is George Powell, not Henry; she told me that Powell was the man who had brought her to Dr. Girndle's house; she said he was not the father of her child; he appeared to be the brother or her sister's husband, and had paid all the expenses as a friend to the deceased; he seemed a little anxious; on the second day after my arrival I left her alone with Mr. Powell at her request; he came every day except two, remaining an hour each time, until I checked him, as I thought deceased was too feeble to endure any conversation; I know nothing of the other patients in the house, except to see two ladies leave in a carriage; I was to be paid by a young man attached to the house, and was engaged by Dunn; I asked her particularly regarding the birth of the child, and she told me distinctly that he had been born alive.

Question by a Juror—What time was it that she told you that it was a natural birth? A.—On the second day after I came.

Q.—Have you ever attended a patient with typhoid fever? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think deceased died of typhoid fever? A.—I do, indeed.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday morning, as the other witnesses were not in attendance.

Fenian General Convention.

The Fenian General Convention met again yesterday morning at Mozart Hall, and, having no business before it, adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Col. J. J. BROWN. It then resolved itself into the Union Convention. The delegate from California said that the Union Convention had now sat three days without result. Its Committee had endeavored to see Gen. O'NEILL, with a view to procuring his coöperation in the effort toward a union of the scattered societies, and had been unsuccessful. If the next report announced Gen. O'NEILL to be still silent to their appeal, a union of the Brotherhood should be attempted without him.

The President, Col. BROWN, professed himself strongly in favor of union for further action. The expedition to Canada, in which he had joined, had caused a disruption of the Brotherhood, which he much regretted. If it should be the sentiment of the majority to take another run into Canada he would gladly do so, but nothing should in future be done to create disunion.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE had resigned on Friday evening his position as chief executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, his term of office having expired. The Convention took no action upon the resignation at the time. As he entered the hall yesterday he was cheered and led to his usual seat.

Col. O'BEIRNE said that as Chairman of the Union Committee he had called the day before on Mr. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, at Gen. O'NEILL's headquarters, hearing that the latter was absent from the City, but found the office closed. He again called yesterday morning, and learned that no report had been received from Gen. O'NEILL regarding overtures for union. On his again calling, Mr. O'SULLIVAN displayed a telegram from Gen. O'NEILL, dated at Washington, and testifying his readiness to receive any proposition the Committee might be pleased to make. Col. O'BEIRNE said he had no proposition to offer, except that Gen. O'NEILL was desired by the Convention to meet it, with a view to bringing about a union. On receiving this report, the Convention directed that a telegram should be immediately sent to Gen. O'NEILL, requesting his presence in the Convention to-day (Sunday) at noon.

In the evening the Convention was occupied in discussing a long letter just received from GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

An adjournment took place until this morning, and either the General or the Union Convention will, doubtless, sit throughout the day. The sittings continue to take place with closed doors. Only such matter is given to the Press as the Convention desire to have published.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

The Deputy Sheriffs Still in Prison—The Case again before Justice Shandley—Application to admit to Bail and for an Examination—Testimony Taken and the Prisoners Remanded.

The Deputy Sheriffs GEORGE HICKEY, DENNIS LEARY and MOORE still remain in the Second District Police Prison, awaiting the issue of the wounds of the boy CHAMBERLAIN, who still lies in a precarious condition at the New-York Hospital, but not in any immediate danger, and is steadily improving. As the public is aware, the case of the Deputy Sheriffs who were involved in the *melée* has been before two different Courts in efforts to liberate them from imprisonment. These efforts having proved abortive, the case again came up yesterday afternoon before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a motion to admit to bail or to proceed with the examination. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS Assistant District-Attorney for the prosecution.

Mr. GRAHAM, in urging the motion, said that it was a presumption of law that public officers, in the performance of their official duty, do nothing but what is right, and, in the absence of the most convincing proof to the contrary, that this presumption must stand. It was therefore to be presumed that if the Deputy Sheriffs had fired pistols in the Broadway Theatre, they had rightfully done so, and if the District-Attorney had given contrary advice, he had done so in defiance of the law. More than that, he considered that the District-Attorney has no right to give any advice whatever to any Magistrate, nor has a Magistrate any more right to consult him as to the performance of his duty than he has to consult any other citizen. Mr. GRAHAM cited cases where District-Attorney HALL had advised admitting to bail of men charged with felonious assault and homicide, citing especially the case of KELLY, who shot SHARPLEY, and one other case before Justice CONNOLLY, where a policeman had been committed without bail for an assault upon a citizen. District-Attorney HALL, he said, had written a letter advising the Magistrate to admit the prisoner to bail, and based it upon that presumption of law which had been stated. While admitting that in these cases Mr. HALL gave proper advice, Mr. GRAHAM denied his right to "ear-wig" a police Justice, and protested against the assumption upon the part of that official of prerogatives not belonging to his position nor demanded by his duty.

Mr. GRAHAM then remarked that the Sheriff is the supreme peace officer known to the law, and is a constitutional officer. He can resolve the whole Police force and the entire community in his *posse comitatus* to execute the writs directed to him by the courts. He, and of course his deputies, have a right to judge what is necessary to be done to execute these mandates, and it was therefore absurd to treat as rioters and assassins these three Deputy Sheriffs, who had entered the theatre to execute a peremptory order. They had a right to use any and all means to overcome all resistance, and only when it should be conclusively proved that no opposition whatever was offered can these men be treated as men who had forced their way into the theatre without warrant. The Sheriff had no right to break down a door, but once inside the building he, by his deputies, had a right to ransack the house thoroughly, to take an actor from the midst of a recitation, a musician from the orchestra, or a spectator from the audience, if demanded by the warrant, and to use every effort to reach such person. There is, in fact, no limit to what the executive officer of the law may do but his own discretion. The speaker then again referred to the District-Attorney, saying that Mr. HALL, because he don't like the political complexion of certain parties, has no right to volunteer his advice in this case. It was then clear, said Mr. GRAHAM, that, as a matter of law, if CHAMBERLAIN should die, the offence would be only manslaughter in the third degree, which is a bailable crime. The speaker then referred in most eloquent terms to the political heat which permeates the edifice of public justice, influencing the action of all its inhabitants, and which he claimed had enveloped this case in such passion and prejudice. A certificate was submitted from Dr. JOHN M. BEEKMAN, house surgeon of the New-York Hospital, to the effect that WILSON and CHAMBERLAIN are out of immediate danger, and then demanded that his motion be granted.

Justice SHANDLEY remarked that he had held no consultation with District-Attorney HALL in reference to the case; but having casually met him he mentioned his action, and Mr. HALL had answered that he had done perfectly right.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, in answer to the defence, said that the Justice had acted in strict accordance with the law, and with entire regard to the rights of both the people and the prisoners. The Magistrate could not take bail until the issue of the wounds should be determined, for until that event it would not be known whether the offence was a felonious assault or a homicide. He would, however, admit the right of the accused to the speediest examination consistent with justice.

Justice SHANDLEY then decided to go into the examination, and the prisoners having been brought into Court, JOHN MOORE, one of the complainants was called and testified:

I was stage manager at the Broadway Theatre Aug. 24, and had been told that Mr. Harkins had rented the theatre for the week; Mr. Harkins introduced Mr. Burnett as his partner, and said they would be answerable for my salary; I was on the stage on the night of Aug. 24; we had gone through two acts of "Foul Play;" we had struck the scene that finished the second act, and set one that should commence the third; I told the boy to put some gas-lights behind the stage waters, but Mr. Harkins and Burnett said to wait awhile, as it was not worth while; I then rang the warning bell to clear the stage, and was preparing for the opening of the third act when I heard three or four pistol shots and a violent struggle at the back of the stage; there was a party of men trying to force their way on the stage; the carpenter prevented their coming on by pushing them back; a man with a white hat and two or three others pushed their way into the fourth entrance; I ran up to pacify them and to find what the disturbance was about; I met Mr. Wilson as I passed up the stage, bleeding; I tried to pacify the parties, but all was confusion and I could get no information; I could distinguish the cries for Harkins; three or four more shots were fired in the wing by James Moore, the prisoner; I then passed behind the scene, and saw the boy Chamberlain, who said, "Oh, Mr. Moore, I am shot in the breast;" I thought he was only scared, and told him to "Shut up;" he said, "I tell you I am shot in the breast;" he opened his jacket, and showed me blood on his shirt; I turned around, and saw a gentleman, who I was afterward informed was Mr. Hickey, and said to him, "You have shot a man;" he answered, "I hope not," or "I guess not," I can't tell which; I said, "Who are you's, what do you want here?" he answered, "We are Deputy Sheriffs, and want Dan Harkins;" I said, "You have no right to treat us in this manner," and he answered, "We have a right to go anywhere there is an open door to make an arrest;" I said there was no open door; there was a man there to keep out all strangers; the prisoner Moore then came up and held a pistol to my face and said, "Who are you, any way?" I said "I am the stage manager," and he replied, "We'll have you out too, and the whole bloody crowd." The witness here detailed the business difficulties between HARKINS and LLOYD, with which the public is familiar, and narrated the absence from the stage of HARKINS after the disturbance commenced. He then said that some four supers and seven carpenters were engaged in the disturbance, and one of them had a stage boat paddle in his hand; four men belonging to the theatre were facing the Deputy Sheriffs coming in, but none of them had anything in their hands; he did not see any badges or shields on the Deputies.

After the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, the further hearing was adjourned until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the Essex Market Police Court, the prisoners being meantime remanded to prison.

The Turner Festival.

The Turner societies of this City and environs are holding their annual festival. It began by a general social meeting of the various delegations at the "Turn Halle," in Orchard-street last evening, when the usual amount of lager was drunk. To-day excursions of both sexes will be made to the different lager-beer gardens of Morrisania, where the Excise law does not penetrate, and in the evening, a concert and series of declamations for a prize, will take place at HUBNER's Washington Hall, Morrisania. To-morrow the Turner Societies will meet at Turn Halle, Morrisania, whence they will march in procession with music and banners to MULLER's Morris Park in that suburb, where musical entertainments, gymnastic exhibitions and prize shooting will entertain visitors until 3 o'clock. At that hour Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, who lives at Morrisania, will deliver an address. Following this there will be more gymnastics and prize shooting by the Boys' Turner Club. Dancing will figure in the proceedings of the day and evening. MULLER's Park will be handsomely illuminated for the occasion.

Swimming Festival and Picnic.

The annual swimming festival took place yesterday at the Natatorium of Prof. H. GEBHARD, which establishment is pleasantly situated at the foot of Sixty-sixth-street, East River. The exercises commenced by an exhibition of jumping, diving and walking in the water, in which Messrs. Victor, Buschman, Herthog, Hiltebrandt, Peck, Stapf, Van Stein, Krackowitz, Keller, Sutton and others, all pupils of Mr. GEBHARD, took part. In the diving HERTZOG remained under water one minute and a quarter, VICTOR and HILTEBRANDT each three-quarters of a minute, and most of the others half a minute each. Then came a swimming race of one mile and a half. Twelve competitors started. Mr. BUSCHMAN first made the turn to come home, but he was caught up by Mr. KELLER, who won the race by about a length. The time was fifteen minutes.

After some music and dancing the grand aquatic carnival commenced. The river was illuminated by calcium lights, Roman candles and blue fires. To strains of music Neptune slowly approached, and held his court, to which came a delegation of Indians, with Minerva, Pluto, Mars, Venus, and numerous other distinguished characters. All of these received as warm a welcome from Neptune as could be expected of a cold-water god. The great feature of the evening was, however, yet to come in the form of a whale, 35 feet in length, captured by Dr. FLORENCE ANDERNACH in the Pacific Ocean and brought here expressly for the occasion. After paying his respects to Neptune, whom he evidently recognized as an old friend, the whale proceeded to show what he could do in the way of spouting, blowing, &c., in all of which accomplishments he appeared to be proficient. He was, too, a good-natured whale, and permitted several of the swimers to play the part of Jonah, by entering his interior and coming out again. Then a whaleboat was manned and the captain thereof shouldered his harpoon and showed how oil and blubber are won. The exhibition ended, those who chose betook themselves to the dancing floor, and there amused themselves until midnight.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—A Heavy Calendar of Crime—Insufficient Prison Accommodation.

The Grand Jury impaneled on Monday morning last, for the August term of the Court of Sessions for Westchester County, prior to their discharge on Friday, found no less than forty-one bills of indictment, implicating about sixty persons in the commission of criminal offences of various grades. The Grand Jury also handed to the Court the following presentment:

Having had our attention drawn by the presiding Judge, in his charge to us at the opening of the Court, we have examined the jail and ascertained its condition. We find there are about thirty-six cells in the jail, and that there are now about ninety persons confined therein for almost all grades of crime. That there are no separate apartments in the jails but the cells, and they are so situated and located that conversation carried on in one may be heard in the others, and conversation carried on in the common hall may be heard in the cells. There are no separate departments for females or juveniles, and that the females are usually confined on the upper tier of cells in the jail, and the juveniles are necessarily confined with the older prisoners. There is no hospital department connected with the jail in any way, and no place where a prisoner who may be seriously ill can receive proper attention and treatment. There is no place for the jailor to reside in connected with or contiguous to the said jail. There is no place in which any persons in confinement can be made to labor, and as the jail is at present constructed, there is no way in which the labor of any of the prisoners can be made available in the jail. We do, therefore, respectfully represent that it is very important and necessary that the jail should be materially enlarged, and that the growing wants of the County of Westchester demands such enlargement, and that even as a sanitary question the confinement of so many human beings in so small a space, during all the months of the year, is exceedingly dangerous, and liable to result in contagious diseases. That, in our opinion, the present jail would be sufficient for the confinement of men, but there should be other and separate departments for the females and for the juveniles. The evil effects and consequences of confining males and females, especially juveniles, (small boys and girls,) together in cells, where they can join in conversation, or can hear conversation carried on, are sufficiently apparent, in our opinion, without any comment. We do further present that, in our opinion, there should be a hospital department connected with the jail, and a place provided for persons who are or may become seriously ill, so that they can be nursed and taken care of in private and quietude. We do further present that in our opinion, either a residence or sleeping apartment should be provided for the jailor in the enlargement recommended, so that persons in confinement may communicate with him by night as well as by day in case of sudden sickness or other emergency. We do further present and recommend that provision be made to render the labor of the persons confined under sentence of any court available in some way as a means of reducing the expenses of the said jail, and making it, in a manner, self-sustaining.

Signed by all the Grand Jurors.

During the three days sitting of the Court of Sessions the following cases were disposed of, viz.:

JOHN BUTCHER, indicted for grand larceny, plead guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

JOHN BROWN, indicted for stealing two sets of harness, at Sing Sing, was ordered back to that village to serve the State for one year.

HENRY BISHOP, for a petit larceny, of which he pleaded guilty, was sentenced to thirty days confinement in the County Jail.

JOHN BARCKLETT, for an assault and battery, was condemned to thirty days' imprisonment.

DANIEL DOOLEY, for an assault and battery on his wife, was fined $25.

Thomas Parker, Webster D. Mann, Charles Jackson, John H. Marshall and Wm. Johnson, jointly indicted for stealing a quantity of cloth in Yonkers, constituting a grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, which plea was accepted, and, in consideration of the length of time they had been kept in prison, they were sentenced to an additional term of ten days each.

MICHAEL DARIS, indicted as an accomplice of JOHN MASTERTON, (previously convicted of burglary,) pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

JOHN BURNS was tried and found guilty of stealing a horse belonging to Mrs. LOGAN, of East Chester, for which offence he was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A Woman Arrested on a Charge of Killing Her Husband.

Information reached the Coroner's office yesterday forenoon, that JAMES MCMAHON, a man about 52 years of age, had been found dead in bed at his late residence in the tenement house No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street, under circumstances which raised the suspicion that violence had been inflicted upon him by his wife ALICE. It appears that MCMAHON was found dead early in the morning, with apparent marks of violence about his neck and throat, at which time his wife was absent. Mrs. MCMAHON subsequently returned, when Mrs. CATHARINE DONNELLY, of No. 340 West Twenty-sixth-street, sister of deceased, called in an officer and caused her arrest, to await the result of an investigation. Later in the day Coroner KEENAN proceeded to the premises of deceased, when WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., made a *post-mortem* examination on the body, which showed that his lungs and other internal organs were much diseased, but no marks of violence of a fatal nature could be discovered. The prisoner states that deceased had suffered from consumption for the last eight years and was unable to earn a living, and the whole support of her family of five children devolved upon her. She states that on Friday afternoon deceased gave her $14, which money he soon wanted her to return to him, but she refused to do so. This made trouble between them, and in order to retain possession of the funds she left the house and walked the streets all night. Upon her return in the morning her husband was dead, but as to the infliction of violence upon him she most peremptorily denies. All the witnesses in the case have been summoned, and to-day Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest on the body. Mrs. MCMAHON is 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. She has been somewhat intemperate in her habits, but was not of a turbulent manner when in her sober senses.

The Turf—Trotting on Fashion Course, L. I.

A trotting match for $200 came off yesterday afternoon at this track, being two-mile heats, and after a fierce struggle of five heats, the stakes were awarded to H. CASEY's bay mare *Young Fearless*, who was the favorite after the third heat. *Fanny Bitts* was taken for choice at the commencement of the race. All the horses hail from a fashionable livery stable in Twenty-seventh-street, where there appears to be great jealousy as to who possessed the fastest roadster. We append a

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 29.—Sweepstakes $200, two miles and repeat, in harness.

H. Casey's b. m. Young Fearless	3	2	1	0	1
R. J. Anderson's r. m. Fanny Bitts	1	3	2	0	3
J. Martin's b. m. Die Vernon	2	1	3	4	4
J. Strickland's b. g. Whalebone	4	4	4	0	2

TIME.

	Mile.	Two Miles.
First heat	2:54	5:50¼
Second heat	2:55	5:49
Third heat	2:54	5:45½
Fourth heat	2:54¼	5:51
Fifth heat	2:58	5:50

Base Ball—Star vs. Peconic.

These Clubs played together yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, the result being the success of the Stars after a tedious and poorly-played game. We append the score:

STAR.	O.	R.	B.	PECONIC.	O.	R.	B.
Rogers, 2d b.	3	3	4	Wilcox, l. f.	4	0	1
Brown, r. f.	4	1	2	Hartman, s. s.	3	2	2
Cummings, p.	3	3	3	Thorn, c. f.	4	1	0
Clyne, 1st b.	3	3	4	Bearan, 2d b.	4	1	1
Jewell, c.	4	2	1	J. Potts, p.	2	2	1
Booth, s. s.	3	3	2	W. Potts, c.	2	3	3
Hall, c. f.	3	2	2	Stark, 1st b.	2	2	1
Johnson, l. f.	2	2	2	Woods, 3d b.	3	1	1
Manley, 3d b.	2	2	1	Crowder, r. f.	3	1	1
Totals	27	21	22	Totals	27	13	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	4	1	1	6	6	0	1	2	0	—21
Peconic	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	6	0	—13

UMPIRE—Mr. Moore, of the Excelsior.
SCORERS—Messrs. Sterling and Newcomb.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours and thirty minutes.

Carbolic Disinfectants and Deodorizers.

The discovery of the disinfecting and deodorizing properties of carbolic acid is not a recent one, but it is only within the past two years that its value has been fully realized here and in Europe. Twenty years ago it was a common practice to scatter the [illegible] of pitch upon the decks and in the holds of emigrant vessels, but a much more extended use of this antiseptic was not made until recently, when its valuable properties were discovered by scientific men and fully realized. During the past year this discovery has given birth to a new trade, the manufacture of certain compounds containing the acid, and adapted to various uses, having the great ends in view of disinfecting and deodorizing. Messrs. JAS. BUCHAN & Co., of this City, M. C. EDDY, agent, No. 73 Liberty-street, have gone into the business extensively, manufacturing soaps of various kinds—for household uses, for the cleansing of cattle, and for boiling purposes; also a *saponaceous* compound for the destruction of insects on plants, and for disinfection, and a capital deodorizer, known as the "granulated disinfecting powder," which is invaluable in the sick room, or anywhere, indeed, where rapid and effective removal of disagreeable effluvia is sought.

The acknowledgment made by the authorities in London that the liberal use of carbolic acid upon the streets of that city last year did much to prevent the threatened cholera epidemic, and the further confirmation of its valuable properties made by the Board of Health in their recent experiments, are satisfactory testimony that we have indeed secured a valuable aid to cleanliness and preventive of disease. It is also gratifying to note that the preparations for the various purposes referred to are sold at prices within the reach of the poorest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HEINRICH CASE.—An examination was held yesterday in the case of EDWARD MARKS, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," who is under arrest for the alleged theft of fifteen $1,000 bonds from PATRICK DICKIE, of No. 7 West Thirtieth-street, as already reported. The complainant was subjected to cross-examination, and several other witnesses were also examined. The testimony adduced did not present any new features. The counsel then summed up at considerable length, and the Magistrate decided to hold the accused for trial in the sum of $10,000 bail. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

WANTED THE TIME OF DAY.—JOHN FREELY, aged 18 years, and residing at the corner of Pitt and Grand streets, signalized himself by appropriating a clock valued at $60, the property of FRANCIS P. FREEMAN. An officer of the Broadway Squad arrested the clock-bearer, and arraigned him before the Magistrate, when the necessary complaint was made by EDWARD L. WHITE, of No. 391 Broadway, who stated that he had detected the accused in the act of stealing the clock. The prisoner was fully committed.

A BOLD THEFT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, GEORGE SMITH, aged 17, and a resident of New-Jersey, stopped in front of the store of HARMS & WIECHMANN No. 310 Broadway, and seized a piece of cloth valued at $40, and ran off with the same. He was pursued by GEO. W. DEPPEN, one of the clerks, who ran after him through several streets and recovered the cloth from his possession. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court by an officer and fully committed for trial.

ASSAULT ON THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.—Mr. JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, editor of *El Cronista* of this City, appeared a second time before the United States Commissioner, yesterday, to answer a complaint of Don IGNACIO GOMEZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, that he had both assaulted and challenged him at DELMONICO's saloon on the 11th inst. He was admitted to bail to appear before Justice OSBORNE on Wednesday noon.

CLOSE OF THE DOG-POUND.—The Dog-pound closed yesterday. It was opened on the 22d of June. The number of dogs received was 938—a great falling off from the figures of 1867, when 6,763 dogs were received and drowned. The expenses of last year amounted to the modest sum of $936 81; in 1867 they were $3,828 90. Notwithstanding the small number of dogs killed this year, we do not hear of more cases of rabidness than in previous Summers.

LETTER CARRIERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the letter carriers of the New-York Post Office took place last night at No. 100 Prince-street, for the purpose of obtaining an increase of salary. The present amount of $1,000, paid to them, was thought insufficient for their needs. No action was taken beyond appointing a committee to consider a plan of operation.

A NOVEL SUICIDE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, LOUIS DOLZADUER, a native of Germany, residing in the tenement in the rear of No. 71 Suffolk-street, proceeded to the top of the building, which is a five-story one, and after cutting his throat with a razor, leaped off the roof and died in a few seconds. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The motive for the act was not ascertained.

POLICE PICNIC.—The second platoon of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, proceeded to Sulzer's Park, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of having a picnic. The members present succeeded in having a very good time in the way of dancing and other innocent amusements.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—A new Conservatory of Music with the above title, will be opened on the 1st proximo, by Mr. HENRY SCHROEDER as director, associated with Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wenzel Koota, Frank Castelli, A. Biederman, and several other leading artists.

A CASSIMERE THIEF.—JOHN RUSSELL, a young German, living at No. 7 Ludlow-street, was taken in custody by Detective FIELD, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a piece of cassimere, valued at $100, from Mr. SAMUEL BASINSKI, of No. 35 Lispenard-street. The stolen property was found in possession of the prisoner, and the Magistrate granted a full commitment.

MINOR ITEMS.—The hardware store of HOWARD & QUACKENBUSH, No. 63 Murray-street, was entered by burglars who carried off $1,200 worth of pocket cutlery. No arrests were made....PATRICK CARROLL, a laborer, residing in Sixty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, fell from a new building in Fifty-seventh-street and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....D. J. UNDERHILL, of Lafayette-place, was thrown from his wagon in Central Park, yesterday, and sustained such injuries that he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.... The chandelier in the parlor of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, No. 186 West Thirty-third-street, was removed on Friday and the gas allowed to escape. That evening Mrs. THOMPSON entered the room with a light, when an explosion occurred and the lady was severely burned....GEORGE COLE, of No. 273 West Eleventh-street, fell from the 12:30 P. M. train on the New-Haven Railroad, on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. He fell beneath the cars, and was ran over, both legs being fractured. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital....DUNCAN MCCULLEN, a laborer, fell down the hatchway of the steamship *Virginia*, at Pier No. 4 North River, and was severely injured about the head. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A STEAMBOAT CASE IN THE POLICE COURT.—Mr. FRANKLIN STEBBINS appeared before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, and made complaint against his brothers JOHN and FREDERICK STEBBINS, whom he charged with stealing the two steam-tugs, *James Cook* and *General William Cook*, valued at $12,000, from their moorings in the Atlantic Basin, on the night of the 26th inst., they having on that occasion, with the aid of others, and the tug-boat *President*, towed the two first named boats away, leaving one of them at a Jersey City wharf and another at Pier No. 18 North River, from which places the crews in charge of the boats subsequently brought them back to their original mooring in the Atlantic Basin. JOHN STEBBINS claimed the property as belonging to his wife, while FREDERICK also claimed a direct interest for himself. It appeared from the statements volunteered by the parties that whoever owns the boats, they are involved in a suit now pending in the United States Court, Southern District. Justice BUCKLEY concluded that the case was one over which he could not properly exercise jurisdiction, and, after hearing some of the facts, dismissed it.

SALE OF STEAMERS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—In accordance with the announcement made a week ago, a sale of three steamers took place at the Navy-yard yesterday. The *Augusta*, a sidewheel steamer of 1,310 tons, 220 feet long, and 35 feet breadth of beam, with all the appurtenances on board, was sold to Mr. BRADLEY for the sum of $20,900. The *Tullahoma*, a sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, 243 feet long, and 35 feet breadth of beam and appurtenances, were knocked down to SMITH & DUNNING for $20,900. The *Don*, an iron screw propeller of 390 tons, 168 feet long and 23 feet breadth of beam, was sold to R. M. FUNKHAUSER for $18,000.

BLOODY AFFRAY BETWEEN COOPERS.—Last night a party of coopers, employed at Hunter's Point and residing in Williamsburg, became involved in a fight in Union-avenue, E. D., while on their way home, when one OWEN MURPHY was shockingly beaten with a hammer. The injured man's life was probably saved by the sudden appearance of Officer HENRY ORPEN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who arrested two of the ringleaders in the affray. The prisoners gave the names of CORNELIUS MACARTY and CHARLES MARTIN. The former is held on a charge of felonious assault.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—A fire occurred in the tenement house No. 24 North Third-street, E. D., yesterday forenoon, involving a loss of $500. The house was owned by ALEXANDER TUTTLE, and occupied by five families. No insurance. The dwelling adjoining, occupied in part by Mr. ROBERT KING, was damaged to some extent by water. Mr. KING reports having valuable articles of art destroyed.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA-STREET.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. VALENTINE BROWN, No. 457 Columbia-street, occasioned by one of the gas jets in the window communicating with the woodwork. Before the flames could be extinguished, damage was sustained to the amount of about $1,500; insured in the Pacific and Germania Insurance Companies for $4,000.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE DIVING BELL AT THE NAVY-YARD.—JAMES COLGAN, one of the men who was in the diving bell at the Navy-yard when it was surcharged with carbonic acid gas from the sewer which discharges near the spot where the divers were at work, died yesterday. Coroner FLAVIN is to hold an inquest on the body of deceased next Friday.

A YOUNG GERMAN BURGLAR CAUGHT.—On Friday night BERNARD HEISENGER, a young German baker, entered the house of SIMON DINIGER, No. 387 Atlantic-street, while the family were away from home, and stole two watches of the value of $90. He was arrested by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct and held for examination.

NOBODY'S BABY.—Yesterday forenoon, Coroner SMITH investigated the case of a male infant, aged four months, that died without medical attendance at the residence of a nurse in Kent-street, Greenpoint. The parentage of the child could not be ascertained. Death resulted from marasmus.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—A sermon to young people will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Hicks and Raselyea streets, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT, of Massachusetts.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—This (Sunday) afternoon the corner-stone of St. Mary's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Evergreen-avenue, E. D., will be laid with the usual ceremonies. Speaking in German and English may be expected.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The number of arrests for all causes made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 473.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

By Judge Robertson.

Welch *vs.* Crawford; motion granted with $10 costs.

Same *vs.* Same; motion granted without costs.

Bay *vs.* Schroeder; motion granted without costs.

Screffelin *vs.* Bagioli; motion granted.

Parker *vs.* Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion granted with costs.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Townley. Bond approved and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Fitzsimmons. Bond approved and prisoner discharged.

Fry *vs.* Hopkins. Motion granted.

Flynn *vs.* Baldwin. Motion granted without costs.

Hoffman *vs.* Hoffman. Motion granted.

Donnitzer *vs.* Goodkind et al. Motion granted without costs.

Sathy *vs.* Goodkind. Motion granted without costs.

The People *vs.* Man. Bond approved and prisoner discharged.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of John O'Hara and Heinrick Semcken. Letters of administration were granted on estates of David T. Winchester, Alice Harpin, Robert J. Shepherd, Christian Iches, Wm. H. Ackerman, Charles S. Meyers, Peter Thebloff, James Casey, James Melanfy, Leopold Reuchenback, Auguste Schorter.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Hannah Little to be guardian of Patrick and Dennis Shea; Lewis J. Lumpher of Peter W. Marcilius; Conrad Lanter of Catharine Fansen, John Wisner of Mary Wisner, Philip H. Schaettgen; Louisa Iches of Henry, William and George Iches; Harris Salomon of Louis Levy; John B. Bradley of Adolph and Valentine Welken; Sabina Miffart of John, Mary and Augusta Armand, David B. Sanford of Annie Sanford; Ann Melanfy of Mary E., Ida and James H. Melanfy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILL PROVED.

During the past week the will of Stephen Colyer was proved.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: John W. Anderson, of the town of Flatlands; Margaret Valentine, Maria Kells, Robert Grant, Charles St. Dakin, David Galer, James Welch, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of John O'Neill were granted to Elizabeth Conigan his mother; of John Kells, Maria Kells and Eliza Kells to Elizabeth Turner, their aunt; of James Greenfield to John Doherty; of Charles H. Thompson, and Francis J. Thompson to Jane Thompson; their mother; of Barbara D. Dillert to Henry L. Scailler; of George Greenfield and Joseph W. Greenfield to Catherine Martin, their aunt; of Charles H. Hildreth to Ina R. Layton, all of the City of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday comprised fifty-six cases, made up of thirty-two of petit larceny, twenty of assault and battery, two of keeping disorderly houses, one of picking pockets and one of carrying burglar's tools. This large number of cases of course attracted the usually large audience, which waited with the usual patience for regalement by expected tit-bits of crime, and being satisfied with anything out of the common run, whether daring, prurient or groveling, the spectators did not wait entirely in vain.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

John Burns was charged with stealing $60 from James Smith. The money left the pocket of Smith without his volition, while he was drinking in company with Burns, and he therefore accused the latter of taking it. By way of asserting his innocence in the strongest possible way, Burns retreated to his home on a second floor, and bolted and barred himself therein. When the officers came, admittance was denied, and when he heard them on the outside devising means of obtaining access which promised to be successful, he leaped to the sidewalk from a second-story window, but only to fall into the clutches of another policeman. This feat proved to be a leap into the Penitentiary for a six months' sojourn, for it was commented on by the Court as conclusive evidence of guilt.

VIGILANCE.

At two o'clock in the morning, Officer Bulkley of the Fourth Precinct saw Charles Thorn and John Connors emerge from a notorious den in Chatham-street, and as they walked off together in a suspicious manner, concluded to make their acquaintance. Taking them into custody and becoming intimate in much less than the usual time, he found upon them a "jimmy," a dirk knife, a candle, and a lot of matches. The affair terminated in the prisoners obtaining four months' subsistence in the Penitentiary, which was doubtless fortunate for them, as they looked sadly in need of somebody to provide for them.

TRESPASS.

Ada Hobbs came to the bar for an assault on Sarah Woods. The prisoner had "a wee mite" of a baby in her arms that looked sadly and sagely out of its little eyes set in its wan pinched face, as though it had thus early had a long and rough experience of this world. The assault was fully proved, and Ada was sent to the City Prison for twenty days. The mother had trespassed on the baby's rights, and the latter was debarred of its claim to freedom, and thus early in its blighted life gathered the gloominess of a prison for a weird dream in after years.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

The following are the first prices made at the Stock Exchange this forenoon:

Consols for Money	94
Consols for Account	94
United States Five-twenties, (1862)	72
Illinois Centrals	[illegible]
Erie Shares	31¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39½

The entire list of American Securities is firm, but ¼ higher than at the close last evening.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Bourse is firmer. Rentes closed last evening at 70f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady, but with considerable activity. The sales, to-day, of all sorts are estimated at about 12,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oat, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar quiet and steady at 35s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined; 11½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94, for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady, at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Erie Railway Shares	[illegible]
Illinois Central	91¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady, at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

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ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active and ¾ higher; the last prices were made at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes, 70 francs 80 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Petroleum closed heavy and 1 franc lower in price; Standard White, 48 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed steady, but quite active. The total sales to-day of all sorts have been 15,000 bales, and not 12,000, as stated in a previous dispatch.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The market for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard is easier at 7@7½ reals ℔ arrobe, [Nos. 15 to 20 are dull at 8@9 reals.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 18	Hamburg	New-York.
France	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 21	Glasgow	New-York.
Java	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Celia	Aug. 22	London	New-York.
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
America	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Sept. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Sept. 5	New-York	London.
Pereire	Sept. 5	New-York	Havre.
Arago	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Arizona	Sept. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Sept. 3	New-York	Havana.
Dakota	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool, &c.*—Robert Scott, Chenango; Wm. Pairman and Wm. Pairman, Jr., Edinburgh; Rev. Saml. McClure, Londonderry; Nicoll Haley, Ithaca, N. Y.; John G. Davis, Washington; Danl. Blair, Thos. Nesbitt, Montano; Mrs. Lieut. Carry, Detroit; Dwight K. Tripp, W. W. Everts, Jr., Chicago; A. L. Butler, Mrs. Butler, Hartford, Conn.; Matthew French, Daniel Robertson, New-Jersey; Charles Yarrow, New-York; Robert Sweeny, Wilmington, Del.; Annie Kemster, St. Louis; Henry Green, Donald McLeod, John Ivaskoff, Alex. Reed, E. P. Warren, David McFarland, Alice McFarland and infant, John L. Ramage and Mrs. Ramage, Richard Richardson, Alice Richardson, Mary Maguire, Robert Campbell, Daniel Robertson, Mary Tully, Mr. Walker, Mrs. McKitchie and two infants, Mrs. William McKay, John Leckie, Mrs. Jas. Yarrow, Mrs. Henderson, New-York, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 29—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Anderson and 2 children, Mrs. Pelrotti, Saratoga; Mrs. C. Arnold and child, Wm. M. Spencer, wife and child, Rev. M. Tallife, Charles D. Robinson and wife, Joseph Stuart, G. A. Seoncia, Dr. M. Sterne, Albert Carrington, Jesse N. Smith, George Lessdale, Thomas Wylde, J. G. Glasgow, John G. Rollins, L. A. Heyman, Prof. Gainges, Miss Emma Brooks, T. Brown, Rev. T. F. Meagher, Mr. Clark and 2 children, Miss Ketcham, Mrs. Bridgeland, Miss Bridgeland.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—David Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Duigan, J. C. Petrie, Joseph Stetson, Mrs. Cartigny, Miss Cartigny, Master Cartigny, W. H. Macfarland, Thos. Richardson, Thos. Sharpe, Mrs. Thos. Sharpe and child, P. Chr. shansand, and 108 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—D. D. Seang, R. Sandell, Mr. Malcomson, Mr. Hooley and lady, 3 children and servant, J. Durne, J. Wright, Samonds and son, N. Hobbs, Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Julien, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Eyre, Col. J. Rowe, lady and child, Miss Lowe, J. Walsh, H. B. Harris, T. J. Cowm, Mr. Raiff, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Durand and lady, Miss Farnham, Mr. N. B. Falconer, Mrs. Evans and daughter, Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. Wickoff, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Movice, Mr. Dayker, J. Robertson, A. G. Methferal, Mr. McConville and family, Mrs. McBride, Rev. Mr. Nugent, Miss Monsha Weeks, Miss Kate Weeks, Miss Marian Weeks, Capt. Watkinson and lady, G. H. Gonlier, Mr. Yates, E. Taylor, J. Gibbons, Mrs. F. Barker, P. S. Orielly, Col. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Tyler and child, P. A. McBride, S. Little, M. Walsh, E. Pernet, Mrs. Roscoe, Rev. A. Wright, Mr. Isaac and son, Mr. Bonsfield, Mr. Housey, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sked, Mr. Adams and lady, Mr. Maoun, H. S. Donnel, J. Conlan, A. J. D. McCurdy, J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Orickard, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, J. T. Holmes, Mr. Webb and lady, J. Davies, Mr. Petetpier, Mr. Bishop, Mr. De Saedons, Mr. Wallace, Mr. C. A. Boyd, Mr. Jamison, Mr. Watkins, Mr. O. Rielly, Mrs. Kyle and daughter, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Henderson, P. Egan, Mrs. Hindle and daughter, Mrs. Casey, Mr. Strawn, wife and servant.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Bellona from London*—Mr. and Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Fuller and son, Mrs. Ann Tyers, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. and Miss Gleanes, Mr. Field, Mr. Day, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Giobes, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, R. Peckman, R. Aristie and lady, C. W. Funacamp, C. F. Duricale, Mrs. and Miss Evans, C. Freemantle, J. Pougnkiepsie, G. Sunderon, L. Cassay, T. Lay, F. Beale, P. Foures, F. Auterieth.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall—P. H. Magaman and sister, Mrs. Capt. Emery, Jas. B. Newman, Mrs. S. Billings and 2 children, Mrs. H. V. Valentine, J. J. Holmes, Mrs. Cath. Valadie and 2 children, Miss B. Cross, Mrs. J. S. Barney and 2 boys, J. M. McCombies, G. Keller, V. Christian, Jas. P. Callahan, Miss Mary Prince, Mrs. E. Fawat, 3 children and niece, P. Crazat, R. Faune, C. Black, O. C. Price, A. T. Smith, W. H. Van Seekeer, Mrs. M. E. Briggs, L. Anderson and wife, A. McKinley, Mrs. Edward Freeman and 2 children, S. Johnson and wife, A. Rentz and wife, Mrs. Chas. Tweed, John F. Wight, N. H. Gery, Blackford and Henry Osborne, C. F. Malloy, T. E. Weed, E. Pratt, R. Stone, J. B. White, J. E. Doyle, C. F. Latham, Mrs. A. B. Williams and boy, R. Dinsmore, U. S. N.; Wm. Williams, U. S. N.; Jas. McCutchen, H. S. Lester, Jas. T. Carter, Jas. Robinson, Miss A. P. Carm, Capt. John G. Hull, J. C. Thompson, R. Baxter, Mrs. B. F. Hillard, son and 4 children, James Cangdon, Danl. Stewart, Chas. Carr, John F. Quincey, Mrs. Samuel Littlefield and infant, Mrs. A. D. Hall, Mrs. Ann Harris, C. J. Preston and boy, Stephen Belinger, A. K. Lainsey, P. Ecknart and infant, B. H. Chamberlain, Jacob Lindo, J. O. Lockin, J. L. Orr, Wm. Cole, G. W. Kelly, G. W. Pine, Miss Julia Ducrey, Capt. R. Catlin, A. G. Farce, W. L. Moore, E. F. Rochester, S. Belden, J. C. Vinies, W. H. McIntyre, R. Wells, F. H. C. Ney and wife, Mrs. Lawrence Bowitt, Mrs. Eveline Hangerford and child, A. A. Bullock and wife, Louis Schmerelzie, Dennis Leary, Miss Laura P. Smidt, Adam Smith, Miss Mary Boothley, Capt. John S. Wharton, Mrs. J. B. Mandain, Capt. S. S. Baley, A. J. Julian, Rev. D. Ellis Miller, wife and 2 children, Jas. H. Harris, S. Kitteredge, J. M. Richardson, Saml. Howard, United States Navy; J. W. Weems, S. J. Foster, Thos. S. Gray, F. J. Painter, United States Navy; J. C. Gibson and wife, W. N. Ladd, Miss T. L. Gibson, Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mrs. E. Price, M. Pasquier and wife, M. Lucayo, Hlavio Silva, Juan C. Tones, F. Mayorga, Mrs. Prain, Mrs. Leay, Henry Langley, S. L. Issac, Dan'l Clark, P. O. Fitzgerald, J. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Toumaire, N. Wolfe, S. Freedman, Jas. Keller, J. Philps, J. W. Carteck, E. C. Philtert, J. Linares, Lucio Morales, G. Cunman, wife and two children, M. Honsmaithser, J. Jeff. Brown, S. H. Michner, Wm. Patridge, Jno. Thomas, Jno. Seaman, four United States seamen, and seventy-six in second cabin.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Major T. D. Bertody, Mrs. H. W. Pease, Miss Rose Pease, Miss Katie Pease, Miss Sarah Sneedy, Thos. Sous, Mrs. Thos. Sous and child, H. M. Blum, W. D. Davis, Mrs. W. J. Saws and child, J. S. Acee, W. C. Cherry, J. W. Perkins, M. E. Barnett, J. H. Schreiver, A. A. Adams, D. R. Norris, J. H. Hertz, M. G. Bailey, Chas. Garner, Mr. Jacob Baum, Mr. L. F. Berje, Mr. G. Bogen and son, Mr. S. Engel, Mr. J. Triest, Mr. L. Alexander, Mrs. Bohne, Mr. E. A. Schwartz, Miss E. D. Rathnell, Mr. R. M. Kent, Mr. J. B. Finch, Mr. Wm. Renciehausen, Mr. L. Stockmeyer, Mr. J. S. Shea, Mr. Geo. Lookman, Mr. O. Baird, Mr. J. H. Crowell, Mr. J. W. Wells, Mr. C. Volger.

In steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Mrs. H. Rodgers and 4 children, Mrs. La Porte, Miss Parker, Miss Emma Lawton, Rev. Robert Wilson, Rev. C. S. Vedder, Henry Cleveland, Edmund Schnell, J. H. Chapman, G. Schanb, J. E. Barnwell.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Bartlett, W. Bartlett, F. Bartletts, C. Bayne, Jr., Dr. O. Herne, Miss T. W. Conant, Miss Annie Schultz, G. Nabor, G. Boltingarder, R. Haner, Mrs. Doherty, S. Chapman, I. Hunter, S. French, J. Hunter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 5 24 | Sun sets... 6 36 | Moon sets... 3 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 35 | Gov. Island. 6 24 | Hell Gate .. 7 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Crescent City, Weir, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Octorora, Reynolds, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown.

Barks A. Drebert, (Br.,) Ross, Alicante, Boyd & Hincken; America, (N. G.,) Koper, Bremen, Unkhart & Co.

Brigs Superb, (N. G.,) Von Appen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; D. S. Soule, Soule, Cow Bay, C. B., Brockway & Baker; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Eckerman, Belize, Jones & Lough; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Demerara, Darrell & Nash; Charles Poole, Sherman, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Three Sisters, (Br.,) Warren, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Lo Blanc, Arichat, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rutherford, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; L. Meyers, Hicks, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) De Veylder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Amelia, Evans, Elizabethport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, James L. Davis; Sarah Maria, Horton, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Miranda, Hardy, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; Enchantress, Covert, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Retorno, (Mex.,) —, Tobasco and Laguna, Moller & Thebaud; W. R. Beebe, Lorin, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Norfolk, A. Hampton.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Vail, Middletown, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 21, with mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 22d, midnight, exchanged signals with steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall. The North American Steamship Co.'s steamship Dakota arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th, with one wheel disabled, to sail in the course of a week with passengers brought down by the steamship Nebraska, who are on the Isthmus waiting transportation.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 27th, off Fastnet, passed a steamer showing two rockets and one blue light, bound up channel. 24th, lat. 49 43, lon. 39 24, passed Br. ship Paecha, bound W. 28th, 415 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool. Same day, 356 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed two 4-masted screw steamers bound W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 28th, at 1:30 A. M., 10 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, bound S.; at 1 P. M., lat. 37 6, lon. 74 52, exchanged signals with steamship Missouri, hence for Havana; same time, passed brig Resolute, from Savannah, bound N.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Aug. 22, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 26th, 7 A. M. San Key N. 12 miles, exchanged signals with ship Sorrento, from New-Orleans for Havre. Same day, at 5 P. M., off Carrysfort, passed brig Adelaide, bound N. 28th, at 2 P. M., 21 miles north of Hatteras, signalized brig Mary G. Rosevelt, bound N.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Aug. 9, via Havre 11th, with mdse. and 343 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug. 20, lat. 47 56, lon. 35, passed ship James Foster, Jr., bound W.; 24th, lat. 44 41, lon. 51 1, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Cardenas via Moville Aug. 15, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston Aug. 21, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Ship Cleopatra, Doyle, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Arthur Leary. Had heavy westerly gales up the Banks; has since had light winds and calms with much fog.

Bark Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Amor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rio Janeiro July 5, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 25, crossed the equator in lon. 37 30. Has had a succession of light variable winds the entire passage; been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to James Borland & Co. 23d inst., lat. 41 52, lon. 63 38, saw steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre.

Brig Rocky Glen, Wallace, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Wm. M. Peck & Sons. Sld. in co. with Susie J. Strout, Neponset and Mariposa.

Brig Samuel P. Brown, Keen, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Munro & Co. Is bound to Newport, R. I.; put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig Edith, Hinkley, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Monica, Tracy, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Timothy, Field, New-Haven.

Schr. Adeline Elwood, (of New-Haven,) Elwood, Leghorn June 29, with marble, rags, &c., to Jonas Phillips—vessel to master. July 18, passed Gibraltar. Had light winds nearly the whole passage.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Fanchion, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Transfer, Brinker, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. L. & M. Knowles, Knowles, Addison, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Keen, St. Stephen's 6 ds. with lath to master.

Schr. Lion, (Br.,) Geddes, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Chance's Harbor via Machias 20 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Geo. P. Dyer, Dyer, Franklin, with laths to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Megathlin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Free Wind, Rigbee, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. James Bolton, Van Gilder, Bridgeport, to J. S. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Franconia, Trueworth, Franklin, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann, Mayo, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Roberts, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Foam, Homan, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Pawtucket.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston.

Schr. S. S. Stevens, Studley, Boston.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. E. A. Baker, Chapman, St. George's Banks.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Norwich.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Northport, for Troy.

Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Fall River.

Schr. C. Haddan, Wainwright, New-Haven.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Dewey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sea Bird, Battie, Fall River.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Nay, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Elizabethport.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Talman, Bangor.

Sloop George Davis, Dwart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Frances Ann, Kane, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. ship Wealth of Nations, from Liverpool; bark Crusoe, from Gottenburg; Mexican, from Bangor, Wales; schr. S. L. Stevens, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; brig G. F. Gary, from New-York. Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. W. F. Cushing, for Philadelphia; M. B. Thomas, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 29—The Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore—ship Isabella Sanders, from Cardiff; brig J. Pendleton, from West Indies. Passed out—Ship Bremen Haven, for Bremen; bark Elverton, for Matanzas; brigs Joanna, for Cronstadt; Prairie Rose, for Portland; schooners Lucy W. Alexander, for Matanzas; Dauntless, for Boston; Mischief, for Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 29.—Arr. sloop-of-war Portsmouth. Sld. brigs Codiac, for New-York; Louis Clark, for Boston.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 29—Arr. steamship Gen. Meade, having lost her rudder. It is thought her hull is badly injured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—Cld. steamers San Jacinto and Marmion, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia. Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

A. A. Bandell—schr., from Leghorn for New-York, July 19, lat. 35 52, lon. 6 10 W.

Eleon P. Stewart—brig, bound [illegible], Aug. 25, lat. 39 4, lon. 67 12.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 13, steamship Venezuelan, Creighton, Laguayra; 14th, schr. [illegible] Boca del Toro (brings Captain and crew of [illegible] graph, cast away off Old Providence); [illegible] Conway, Dix, Greytown; (brings [illegible] bark Barrick, shipwrecked off [illegible]); steamship Dakota, Merry, New-York. Sld. Aug. 13, steamship Cuba, [illegible]; 16th, bark J. R. Hea, Falker, [illegible]; Transit, Keller, New-York; schr. [illegible] mann, Mexico; 19th, brig Champion [illegible].

At Cardenas, Aug. 14, bark St. [illegible] 3 days.

At Rio Janeiro, July 5, brig Br[illegible] New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29.—The steamship Cimbria, Capt. Haack, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived here at about 5 o'clock last evening, all well.

GREENOCK, Aug. 29.—The steamship St. George, Capt. Jones, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Aug. 15, arrived here to-day.

The ship Abeona, Capt. Hamilton, which left Quebec Aug. 14, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—The ship Chippewa, Capt. Searl, which left Quebec Aug. 7, arrived here to-day.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—The American ship C. C. Colgate, before reported wrecked, [illegible] last off the Isle of Man. She requires [illegible] and would probably be able to make [illegible] ports of the loss of her crew are not [illegible]

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,
WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS,

AND

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($6,000 IN GOLD,)

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